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62.41

1915
LOHRMAN SEED Co
DETROIT, MICH.

Main Store: Cor. RANDOLPH ST. and GRATIOT AVE.
East Branch: 248 NAPOLEON ST.
West Branch: 807 MICHIGAN AVE.

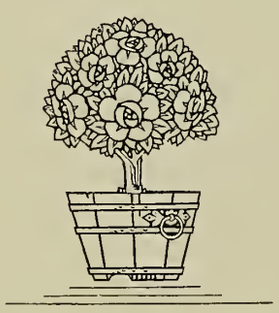
SHADE TREES

SILVER MAPLES AND ELMS

FOR general Tree planting there are no finer Trees than these two varieties. We have a large stock of both in sizes from 1 1-2 to 3 in. in diameter.

We plant these Trees at the following prices:

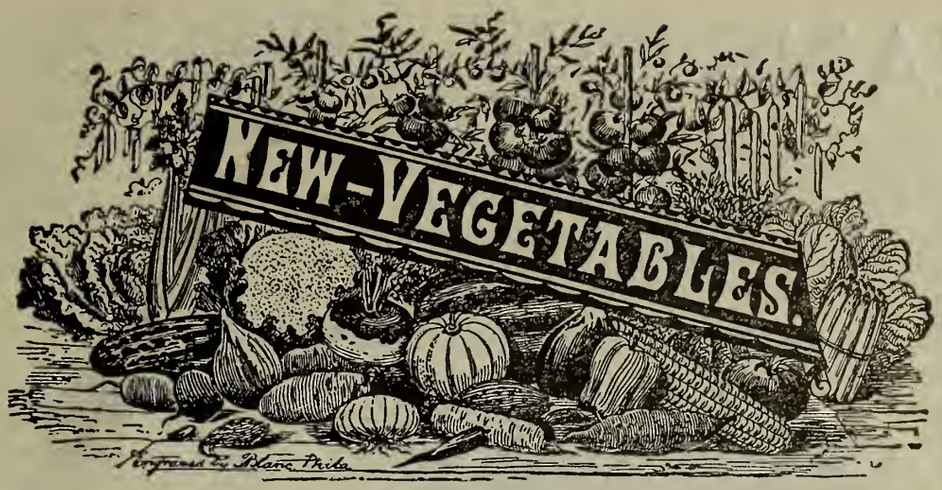
SILVER MAPLES,	1½ inch,	.....	$1.75 each.
" "	2 "	.....	2.00 "
ELMS,	1½ "	.....	1.75 "
"	2 "	.....	2.00 "
"	2½ "	.....	2.50 "
"	3 "	.....	3.00 "



We also carry a full line of Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses for the lawn and garden.

For full descriptions see Pages 63 to 67.

LOHRMAN SEED CO.



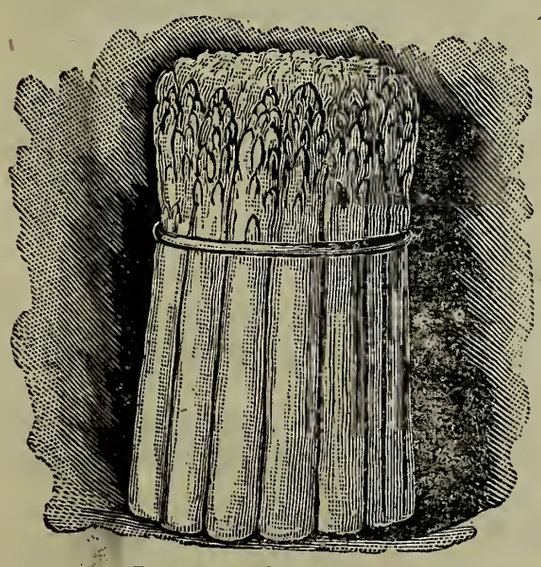
The Lohrman Seed Co.'s Vegetable Seeds

THE BEST SEEDS THAT GROW

And a List of Varieties it Pays to Grow

ASPARAGUS

One ounce will sow 60 feet of row and produce about 200 plants; 5 pounds per acre.—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants from the seed yourself, pour hot, but not boiling, water on the seed and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure and about one quart of salt and double the quantity of fresh wood ashes to each square rod, and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit or until they begin to die down.



PALMETTO ASPARAGUS.

PALMETTO This new asparagus has attracted much attention throughout the country. The delicate green color is notably different from the famous Barr's Mammoth, while the stocks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that in whole crops a bunch of twelve stocks will average three to four pounds in weight. It requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, thus lessening the expense of marketing. The seed we offer is saved for us from choicest beds, and our roots are grown by us from the same high-class seed.

Palmetto Asparagus Roots—Two years old.

Brussels Sprouts

German, Sprossen Kohl. Produces on the stem small heads resembling miniature cabbages. The sprouts are used as greens and become tender when touched by the frost. Sow in May and manage as winter cabbage.

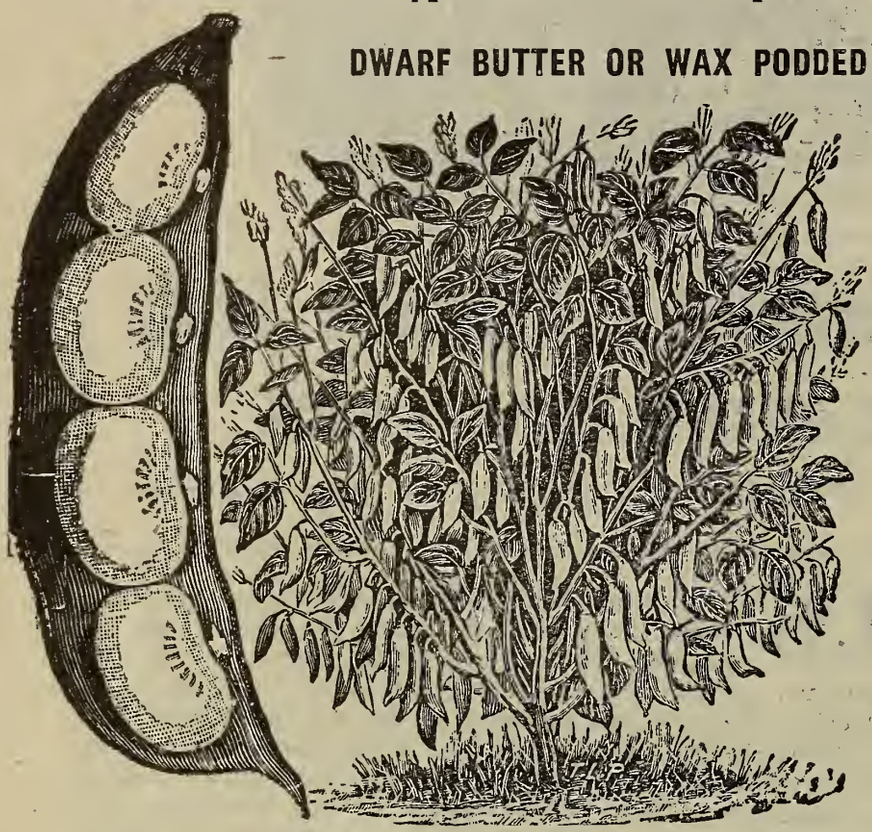
DWARF IMPROVED. Compact heads of fine quality.

See Price List, page 81.

BEANS DWARF or BUSH

German, Bohnen; French, Haricot.

CULTURE—One quart to 100 feet in drills, or 150 hills; one bushel per acre. A succession of sowings can be made from the first week in May until September. These dates are for the latitude of Michigan, further south the sowing must be done earlier, further north later. Plant in drills about two inches deep, and from 18 inches to two feet apart, according to the richness of the soil; the poorer the soil the closer they can be planted. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA BEAN.

DWARF BUTTER OR WAX PODDED VARIETIES

GOLDEN WAX Very popular; round pods; a well-known standard sort. One of the most delicate and finely flavored, as well as earliest, of the wax sorts. Best for market or home garden.

Prolific German Wax—An improved strain of Black Wax, of more vigorous habit and far more productive. Pods waxy yellow, with slightly curled point.

Scarlet Flageolet Wax—Flat, stringless pods of great length and breadth; very productive.

Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax—An improved strain of Golden Wax with smaller pods

Challenge Dwarf Black Wax—An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX This variety yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods. It matures a little later than the Golden Wax. Seed large, kidney-shaped, white, with dark markings about the eye.

DAVIS WAX This is the most hardy and productive wax podded bush bean in cultivation. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. Seed kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

Early Red Valentine, Improved Round Pod—For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green podded sorts. It is much earlier and is one of the most profitable sorts for private use or market.

REFUGEE, OR THOUSAND TO ONE Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod.

Early Kidney, Six Weeks—Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—The pods are tender, brittle and of finest flavor; always ***entirely stringless,*** even when fully matured.

Royal Dwarf Kidney—Excellent either for shelling when green, or baking when ripe.

Large White Marrow—Excellent either for shelling when green, or baking when ripe.

Early Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy—Excellent either for shelling when green, or baking when ripe.

See Price List, page 81.

Beans, Dwarf or Bush Lima.

Henderson's Bush Lima Bean. We place this first among the bush lima beans advisedly, because we are convinced that for the latitude of Michigan it is the most practicable variety to plant, especially by those who depend upon selling the crops. It is at least two to three weeks earlier than the bush forms of the large lima, and never fails to yield a good crop before killing frosts. Moreover, its earliness brings it on the market so long before the large limas that handsome prices may be realized for it.

Burpee's Bush Lima Bean. A bush form of the true Large Lima. The plants are uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive, single plants under favorable circumstances yielding from 150 to 350 pods. The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima, and contain from four to six very large flat beans of the best quality While not quite as early as Henderson's Bush Lima, this is incomparably better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima Any one who has tried this variety will be desirous of planting it again.

Beans, Pole or Running.

German, Stangenbohnen French, Haricot a Rames.

CULTURE.—One quart to 150 hills, one-half bushel per acre. These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans, and should be sown two weeks later They succed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed, according to variety, from three to four feet apart. From four to five seeds are planted in each hill, about two inches deep. As the matured bean is used mostly, the season is too short for succession crops in the north, though it is advantageous to plant succession crops in the southern states, where the season of growth is often from March to November. Rough cedar or similar poles about seven or eight feet long should be used for Lima Beans to climb on. They should be set in the ground at least 18 inches, so as to prevent being blown over.

Early Jersey Lima. Ten days earlier in maturing than the large Lima. The best sort for market or private use, the best of all.

Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed.

King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean.

Seibert's Early Lima. In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this new variety is far in advance of all other sorts, and must come to be recognized as the best of all for either the garden or market.

Red Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill. An old variety, very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white blossoms in small clusters, pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and partially over the whole surface with reddish brown dots.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. This variety is ten days earlier than any other green pod pole bean, very productive and stringless.

London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy and excellent, either as a snap or shell bean.

Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled.

Scarlet Runner. A popular English variety, very ornamental, with scarlet blossoms.

White Runner. Similar to the scarlet, but has white blossoms.

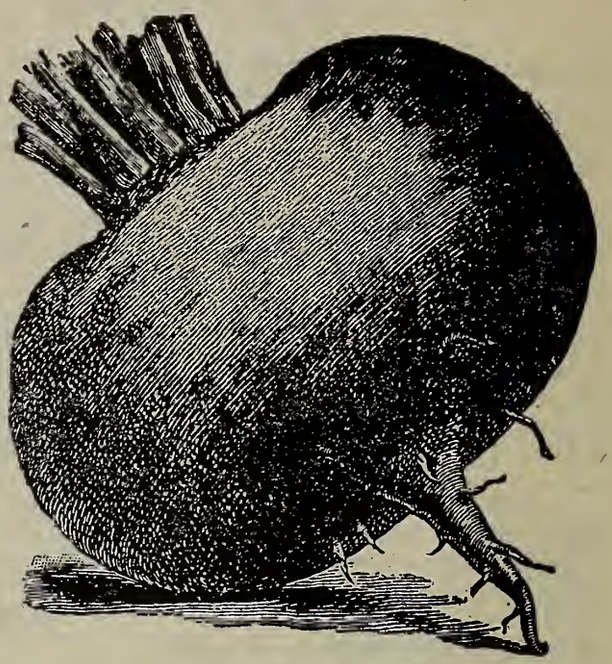
See Price List, page 81.

BEET

German, Runkelrübe. French, Betterave.

CULTURE—One ounce to 50 feet of drill, six pounds per acre. The soil which is best suited is that which is rather light and thoroughly enriched with manure. For an early supply, sow in spring as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills about one foot apart and two inches deep. For main crop, sow the first week in May, and for winter use sow in June.

LOHRMAN'S EGYPTIAN "Extra Eastern Grown." It is the deepest red, almost black in color and is of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter, more tender and smoother. This is the earliest and best bunching beet for market gardeners. Our strain produces the first early beets on the Detroit market.



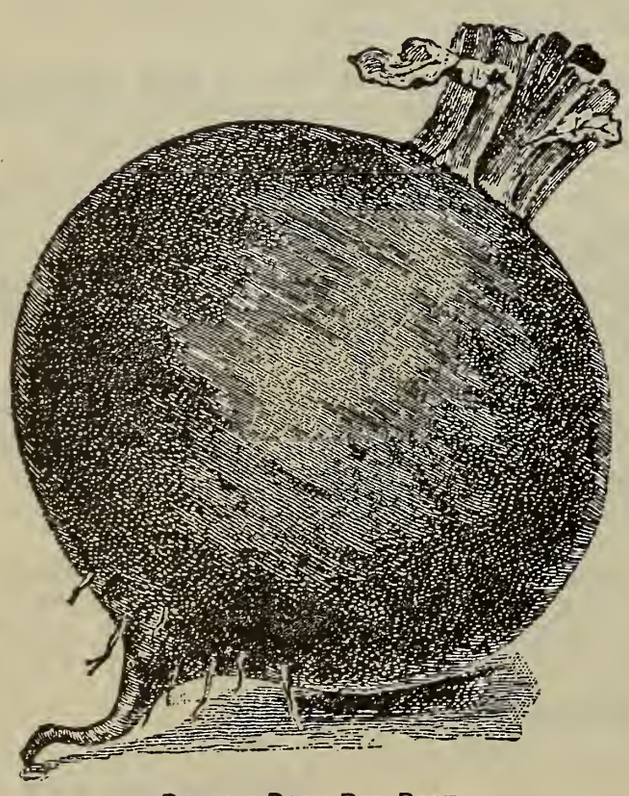
LOHRMAN'S EGYPTIAN BEET.

Extra Early Egyptian—Very early and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape.

EARLY ECLIPSE Very early; tops small, dark purplish green shading to lighter color on outside of the leaves. Roots nearly globular with a small tap root and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter red, very sweet, crisp and tender when young.

Crosby's Egyptian, Select Strain—Far superior to the ordinary stock; is earlier, has larger root and keeps longer.

Early Blood Turnip—Dark red and of fine flavor; productive; good winter keeper.



DETROIT DARK RED BEET.

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP Leaf stems and veins dark red, blade green; roots globular or ovoid; peculiarly smooth; color of skin, dark blood-red; flesh bright red, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time.

Turnip Bassano—A very early, light-colored turnip beet.

Half-Long Blood—An excellent half-long second early; good also for winter use.

Long Dark Blood—Long, smooth and very dark red; a late variety. Our strain of this variety cannot be excelled.

Swiss Chard, Silver or Sea Kale Beet—Grown exclusively for its leaves. The middle of the leaf can be used and served like asparagus, the rest of the leaf like spinach.

See Price List, page 81.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet

FOR STOCK FEEDING

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 100 feet drill; six pounds of seeds will sow one acre. The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the varieties cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about two feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough, thin out to twelve or fifteen inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil.

We strongly recommend the Mangels and Sugar Beets for feeding to cattle, sheep and hogs. The roots grow to a very large size. These are being grown more largely each season, and provide fresh green food for dairy stock and the fattening of animals during the winter months. They make not only a most valuable increase to the dry rations of animals during the winter months, largely increasing the yield of milk in cows, but also help to promote their health while stabled. Mangels grow to a larger size and will produce a greater bulk of roots per acre than sugar beets, but the latter are richer in quality and of superior feeding value.

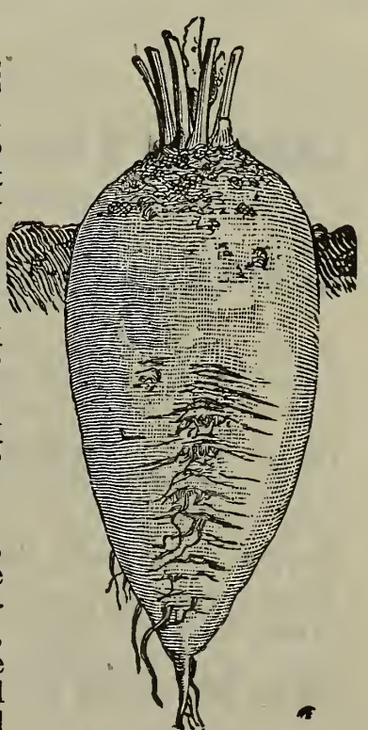
Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel The most largely grown of any of the Mangels; roots attain an enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons to the acre; quality superior; the best for deep soil.

Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel—Best and most popular for dairy farming; a very large, yellow-fleshed sort; it contains a large amount of sugar; fine for either cattle or sheep; grows largely above ground, is hardy and a heavy cropper.

Yellow Ovid, or Intermediate Mangel Wurzel An excellent sort for stock; yellow-fleshed; very productive, and is sweet and fine-grained; fine keeper.

Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel—This is the best Yellow Globe in cultivation; heavy yielder and splendid keeper. We highly recommend this strain.

Red Globe Mangel Wurzel Globe-shaped, red, similar to Yellow Globe; good sort for stock; preferred by many.



Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangel

French White Sugar, Red Top Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock feeding.

Vilmorin's Improved Imperial Sugar—A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar producing beet.

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangel A strain of beets which, while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value. The roots are light bronze green, grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored easily and at less expense than any other root crop.

See Price List, page 81.

CABBAGE

German, Kopfkohl. French, Chou Pomme.

CULTURE—One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. The requisites for complete success are: First, good seed. Second, rich, well-prepared ground. Third, frequent and thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable, which should be highly manured and worked deep. The early sorts should be sown very early in hot-beds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to night air, and transplanted to open ground, setting eighteen to twenty inches apart as early as possible in the spring. The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring, and transplanted when about six inches high, one and one-half to three feet apart in the row, owing to the size of the variety. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender and be likely to make long stems.

FIRST EARLY SORTS

Early Jersey Wakefield—The leading early variety, pointed heads; fine for early market.

Charleston, or Large Wakefield—Popular with market gardeners in the South.

LOHRMAN'S EARLIEST ROUND HEAD CABBAGE

SECOND EARLY SORTS

LOHRMAN'S EARLIEST ROUND HEAD It is fully one-third larger than any other early summer cabbage. Detroit gardeners cannot afford to plant any other kind for early market.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER Heads large, round and very compact; ten days later than Jersey Wakefield, and of the earliest large heading varieties.

Early Spring—The earliest flat headed variety. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early, and is by far the best early sort for markets that demand a large, flat cabbage.

Early Winningstadt—One of the best for either early or late use; it rarely fails to form good, solid heads, even where other varieties fail entirely; heads cone-shaped and a good keeper.

Burpee's All Head Early—The largest heading of the second early sorts.

Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem—An early drumhead of large size, following closely the Jersey Wakefield and other very early sorts.

ALL SEASON'S An early Drumhead cabbage, yielding heads of good size. Very desirable either for early or fall use.

Succession—One of the best of cabbages; heads very large and somewhat flat; ten days later than early summer; much prized by gardeners.

See Price List, page 81.

CABBAGE—Second Early Sorts—Continued

GREGORY'S DEEP HEAD

GREGORY'S DEEP HEAD Probably the best second early cabbage. Fully as early as Fottler's Brunswick, and makes a deeper, solider head. While largely used for early crops it is fully as much grown by our market gardeners for general and late planting. The plants are medium size and form large, deep, very solid, long-keeping heads of excellent quality. Our stock is especially fine, and will be sure to please all who use it.

LATE, OR AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH This standard late cabbage cannot be excelled for autumn and winter use where a large, solid, long-keeping variety is wanted. We have taken great pains to have the seed we offer pure and from stock of unrivalled excellence.

AUTUMN KING Well named, for it is the king of autumn, its large, perfectly formed heads making it sell at sight; a splendid keeper.

HOLLANDER CABBAGE

HOLLANDER Heads medium size, round and very solid, being the hardest heading cabbage known. Matures quite late, and is the best sort to keep over winter. The weight of a trimmed head is fully one half more than of any other variety of a similar size.

Premium Late Drumhead—Heads large, flat and solid, and a good keeper; planted for main crop for winter keeping.

Mammoth Rock Red—The largest and surest heading red cabbage; heads as large and solid as Flat Dutch and fine grained.

SAVOY, IMPROVED AMERICAN This is the best of the Savoys for market or family use; heads large, with crisp wrinkled leaves.

See Price List, page 81.

Copenhagen Market Cabbage

THE BEST EARLY ROUND-HEADED CABBAGE

This Danish production represents the highest achievement in Cabbage breeding, and is the best early *round-headed* Cabbage we have ever grown or seen. In uniformity to type and evenness in early maturing it is a marvel. Every row and every head in a row look as nearly alike as if all had been turned out of a mold. Its evenness in maturing will in itself prove a recommendation to our customers as they will easily see the great importance of being able to clear off the ground at one cutting, especially where room is required for a second crop. The plants are of compact stocky growth, short-stemmed with small in-folding outer leaves enclosing large solid ball-shaped heads which average about *ten* pounds in weight, and are of the finest quality, smooth with fine veins and small core. **Copenhagen Market Cabbage** is but three or four days later than our Early Jersey Wakefield. Yields a greater crop per acre than any other early Cabbage of which we know. For marketing we predict this Cabbage has a great future. Its remarkably fine quality and tenderness whether cooked or sliced for slaw or salad will win friends wherever tried, and its handsome saleable appearance and uniformity in maturing the crop will cause it to be in great demand.

CALABASH PIPE GOURD

From South Africa. A Wonderfully Attractive Climbing Vine.

Any one can grow and make their own pipes. Colors like Meerschaum and are delightful smokers. Calabash Pipes, made from imported South African Gourds, have been the fashion in England for some time, and they are now coming into vogue in America. Pipes made from the imported gourds are very expensive, American dealers usually charging $8.00 to $12.00 each. The plant thrives and grows luxuriantly in all parts of the United States, from New England to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, producing in great abundance the fruits of gourds from which the pipes are made. The vine is also very ornamental and useful for covering fences, unsightly places, etc. Any one can grow this Novelty in his door-yard, and from the gourds a light, beautiful, attractive and valuable pipe can be made (equal to any Meerschaum) at a nominal cost, even by those unaccustomed to the use of tools. We have a LIMITED quantity of this RARE SEED to offer this season. Be sure and give it a trial. Order early.

Price 15c. per Packet, postpaid.

Cauliflower

CULTURE—One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet and produce 2,000 plants. For spring and early summer crop, sow in March or early in April, in hot-bed, and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large to handle. As soon as danger of hard freezing is over set in the open ground in rows two and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. Plenty of good manure must be well incorporated with the soil and the latter be brought into the highest state of tilth No application however, can be more necessary and more useful than that of cultivator and hoe. For late crop, sow at same time as for late cabbage and treat in same manner. It should be borne in mind that cauliflower *will not* head up well in hot, dry weather, and hence the sowings need to be so timed as to bring the heads to maturity either before the hot summer weather sets in or not until the cooler weather of the fall If it receives at this time a liberal supply of water, the size and quality of the heads will be greatly improved. After the head begins to form, draw the leaves over and tie them together to protect it from the sun and to keep it white. The heads should be cut for use while the "curd" is compact and hard, as they soon become much impaired in quality and appearance after they open and separate into branches. Of the enemies of the crop, none is more formidable than the cabbage root maggot. This seems to have a special liking for the cauliflower. Probably the best and most surely effective protective measure is enveloping each plant with a tight-fitting collar of tarred felt. Plant lice are another serious pest of this crop. Effective remedy is dusting with Hammond's Slug Shot.

EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL This is undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; it is the earliest and produces beautiful snow-white heads of the most delicious flavor. The seed we offer is pure and genuine, and sure to prove satisfactory. If planted March 1st, large heads will be produced early in June, and scarcely a single head will fail to form. Its compact habit renders it a very profitable variety to force under glass, and it does well for late planting.

EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT Similar in all respects to Early Snowball, and nearly as early. It will give excellent results either in the home garden or for market use and is superior to most seed sold at higher prices.

EARLY ERFURT One of the best for general cultivation. Heads large, close, compact, and very white.

LARGE ALGIERS A valuable late sort, sure to head, of excellent quality and popular with market gardeners. Plant large, but of upright growth, the leaves protecting the heads so that they will endure uninjured a frost that would ruin most other sorts. One of the very best of the late varieties.

See Price List, page 81.

Carrot.

German, Möhre. French, *Carotte.*

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three pounds per acre. Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good, light and well-enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop. For field culture, sow in drills three to three and one-half feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market-gardeners sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crops cover one-half inch deep, and thin to six inches apart in the rows; for late, cover three-quarter inch deep, and thin to four inches.

Early Scarlet Horn. Excellent for forcing or early out door planting; orange in color; blunt root; four inches in length.

Guerande, or Ox Heart. Roots short and very thick, and intermediate between Scarlet Horn and Chantenay; color deep orange; fine grained and sweet, easily dug; annually grows in favor.

Chantenay, Stump Rooted. A stump-rooted variety, somewhat resembling the well-known Nantes Carrot, but having a larger shoulder and being much more productive.

Early Half Long Scarlet, Stump Rooted. In size and time of maturity it is between the Early Scarlet Horn and the Long Orange.

Danvers, Half Long. One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange color, eight to ten inches in length, thick, and ending in a somewhat abrupt point; first-class for all soils.

Long Orange Improved. One of the most desirable for either field or garden culture. It grows to a large size, fair specimens averaging twelve inches in length, and three inches diameter at the top. All who have cattle should raise a surplus of this carrot for feeding milk cows during winter. It increases the flow of milk and imparts to the butter a delicious flavor and a rich golden color.

Improved Short White. New, for stock feed; the best white carrot, and furnishes the largest yield at the least expense.

Large White Belgian. Roots very large and smooth; grown exclusively for stock feeding.

Root Crops for Feeding Cattle.

Carrot, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurzel, Turnip and Ruta Baga.

It is surprising how little attention has been given to their culture in this country, particularly when we take into account our long, dry summers, which diminish the yield of the hay and other fodder crops, as well as our long winter feeding season, in which some succulent food, such as roots, is so useful to feed with hay and other dry provender. Every farmer should have a few acres of agricultural root crops on his farm, and he will find them invaluable in feeding his stock during the winter. Many have the idea that it is impossible, or at least difficult, to protect such crops during the winter, but when it is considered that in Canada they are much more largely grown than in the United States, and that they can be "pitted" with safety even in the most rigorous winter, it will be readily seen that this idea is erroneous.

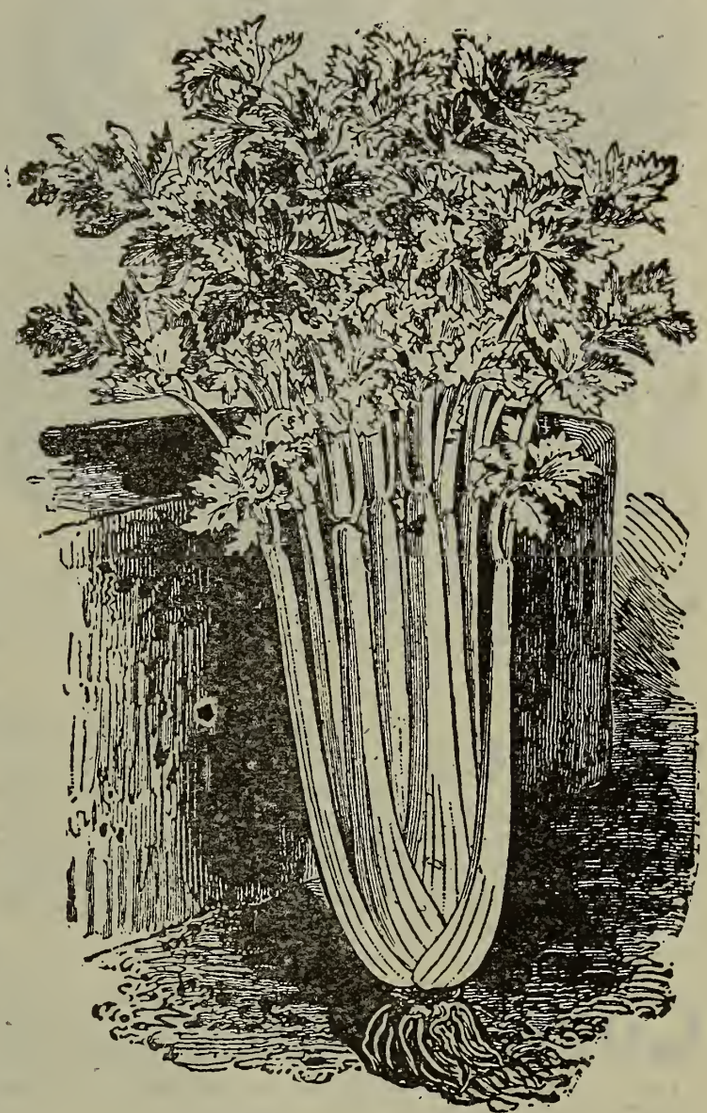
See Price List, page 81.

CELERY

German, Cellerie. French, Celeri.

CULTURE—One ounce will produce 7,000 plants, two ounces per acre. Sow seeds in hot-bed in February or March, or outdoors in April. As soon as the plants are about three inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them four or five inches apart. When they are eight inches high, and fine, stocky plants, set them in the trenches. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew.

To preserve celery for winter, dig trenches one foot in width and deep as the top of the plants. Stand the celery in these, erect, as they grew, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely, but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have good drainage.



CELERY—GOLDEN YELLOW OR SELF-BLANCHING

Golden Yellow Large Solid, or Golden Self Blanching Our strain of this variety is unexcelled and absolutely reliable. This is beyond doubt the best celery for early market use. Plants of a yellowish-green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier.

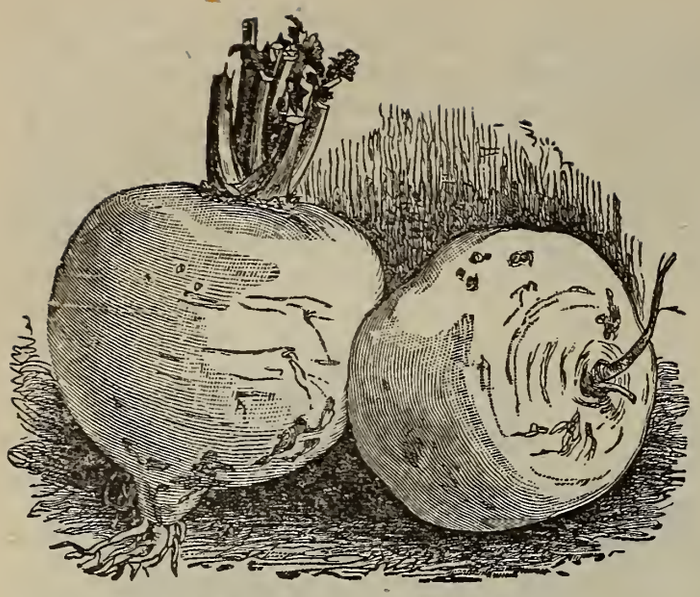
Lohrman's Late Keeper This is without doubt, the most valuable variety of celery for winter and spring use ever introduced, even excelling the celebrated Perfection Hartwell as a late winter keeper. It is also much stouter, thicker and heavier, with double the amount of heart of any known celery. The plant is beautiful in appearance, of close habit and compact growth, and blanches to a beautiful cream white, ribs perfectly solid, crisp, and of a delicious nutty flavor. It is worthy of first place as a late celery, and will keep longer than any other variety.

Perfection Heartwell The best flavored, most crisp and tender of the white varieties. The stalks are medium size, round, very solid, crisp and tender, and of exceedingly fine and nutty flavor, and a fine winter sort.

White Plume This variety has great merit as an early market sort, requiring no more labor to blanch it than Golden Yellow Large Solid, yet we do not think that it compares with Golden Yellow either in flavor or solidity.

French's Success A new variety. Splendid long-keeping sort. Extra fine flavor. Late variety of real merit. Healthy, strong grower, stalks very white, crisp, tender and brittle. We recommend it as worthy a first place among late varieties.

See Price List, page 81.



LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE CELERIAC

CELERIAC

Or Turnip-Rooted Celery

German, Knoll-Cellerie. French, Celeri-rave.

CULTURE—Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they will be fit for use. To keep through winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like beets or carrots.

Large Smooth Prague An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous with large deep green foliage.

Chervil

CULTURE—Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil, and when plants are well established, transplant to about one foot apart.

A hardy annual, worthy of more general use for flavoring and garnishing. The curled variety is even more beautiful than parsley and can be used to great advantage in beautifying dishes of meat and vegetables. The leaves are ready for use in six to ten weeks from sowing the seed.

Curled Greatly superior to the old, plain variety, being earlier, more handsome, and having fully as fine fragrance and flavor.

Chicory

Large-Rooted or Coffee—Our stock is the improved type, with very much larger, smoother, whiter and proportionately shorter roots than the old kind. The dried and prepared roots are used quite extensively as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, in a rather light, moderately rich soil.

Chives

An onion-like plant, which by some is highly esteemed for use as a salad, the green stems having a very pleasant onion flavor. Also the plant makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging, which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting. The seed may be sown in rows in place, or in boxes and transplanted. The plants are productive during two or three years, and may then be taken up, divided and reset.

CORN SALAD

Corn Salad

Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce—This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. Sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart, during August and September. If the soil is dry, it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and, like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them.

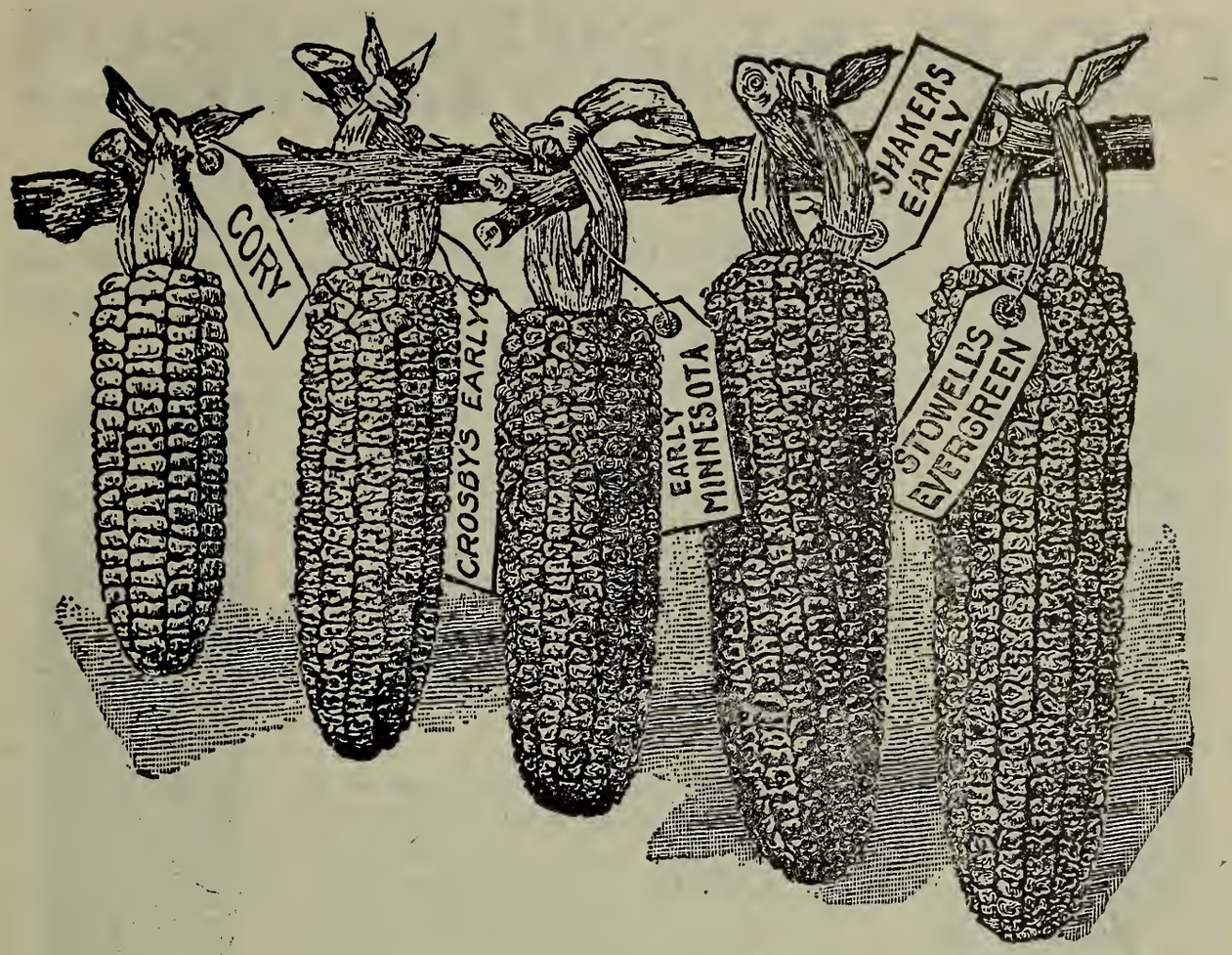
CURLED CRESS

Cress

Curled or Pepper Grass This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated.

True Water This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water.

See Price List, page 81.



Corn, Sugar.

German, Welſchkorn. French, *Mais.*

CULTURE.—One quart will plant 200 hills; one peck will plant one acre in hills. Corn requires a good soil and a warm situation. Commence, for first early, by planting the early varieties about May 1, and if a continuous supply is wanted all summer, make plantings about two weeks apart from May 1 until the last of July, first planting early varieties, then later ones. Plant in rows three feet apart, and make the hills about the same distance apart in the rows. Five kernels in the hill are plenty. Cover about one inch deep for early, and a little deeper for late. Thin to three plants in a hill.

Extra Early Cory. A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity.

White Cob Cory. A selection from Red Cory, over which it is a great improvement, being equally as early and having white kernels and white cob.

Crosby's Early. Very early, productive, ears rather short, and of a rich, sugary flavor.

Early Minnesota. Best early sort, not only for market, but for the private garden. Stalks short and not suckering, bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying.

Shaker's Early. Large ears; excellent quality; fine market sort, follows the Minnesota; much used by canners.

Pee and Kay. A large-eared, fine sort; white grains, tender and sweet.

Hickox Hybrid. Next to Stowell's Evergreen the most popular variety for canning, also prized by market gardeners; earlier than Evergreen.

Old Colony. Ears sixteen to twenty rowed, grain very deep; fit to use a few days earlier than Evergreen.

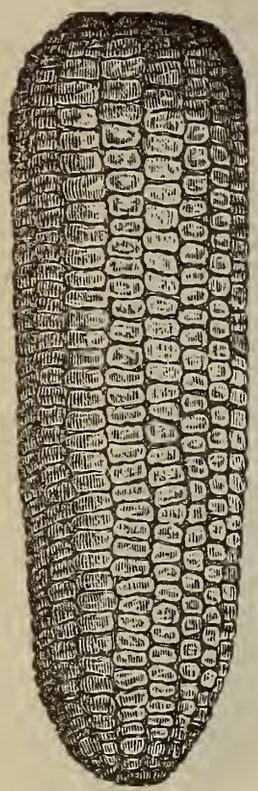
Black Mexican. Grains black when ripe, but for the table cooks remarkably white.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard for quality, and the best known variety; a favorite alike with canners and market men; remains a long time in condition for boiling.

Golden Bantam. A very early Sweet Corn with golden yellow grain, very tender, best for private use; ears six to seven inches long.

See Price List, page 81.

CORN — SWEET OR TABLE —— VARIETIES ——



MAMMOTH WHITE CORY.

Mammoth White Cory

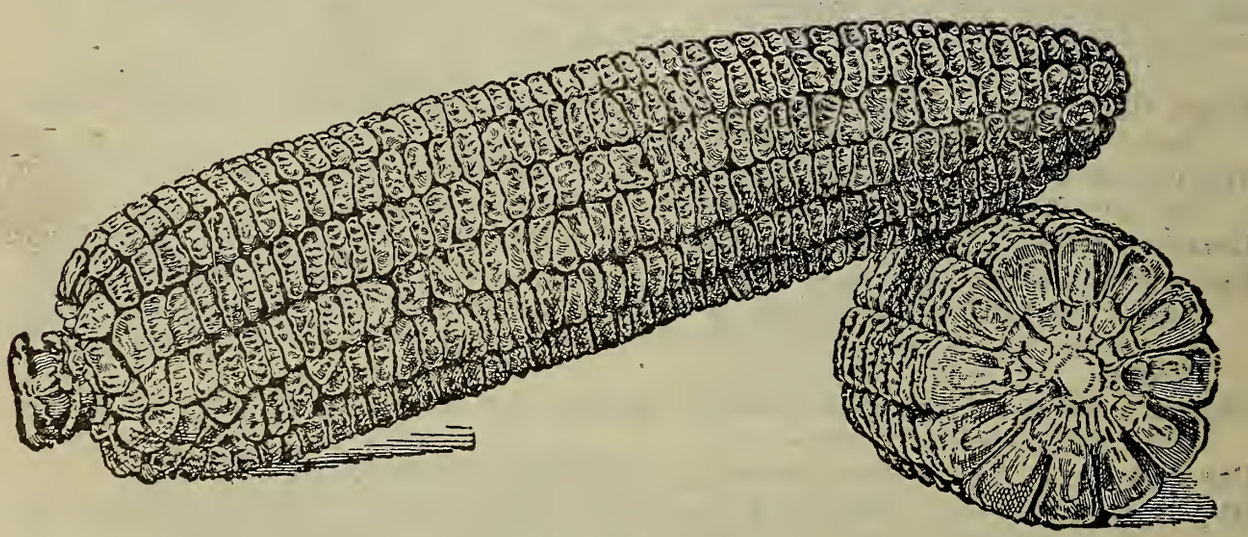
Ears larger than common Cory, and two or even three to the stalk.

Claimed by the originator to be the largest and best extra early sweet corn in existence. The grains are in twelve rows, and the ear is symmetrical and handsome, with no openings between the rows at the base. Grains large and white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. Excellent for market.

LOHRMAN'S EARLY GIANT.

Lohrman's Early Giant

Earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, and makes a large, attractive ear of very white and handsome grain. It is one of the best varieties for market gardeners' use. By planting it at the same time as Stowell's Evergreen, the season will be lengthened considerably, as the Giant will be about through by the time Stowell's Evergreen comes in; very prolific, ordinarily every stalk will have two large, fully developed ears.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

Stowell's Evergreen

The most popular of all. If planted at the same time with earlier kinds, will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in a fresh condition suitable for cooking.

See Price List, page 81

CORN FIELD VARIETIES

ABOUT OUR MICHIGAN GROWN SEED CORN

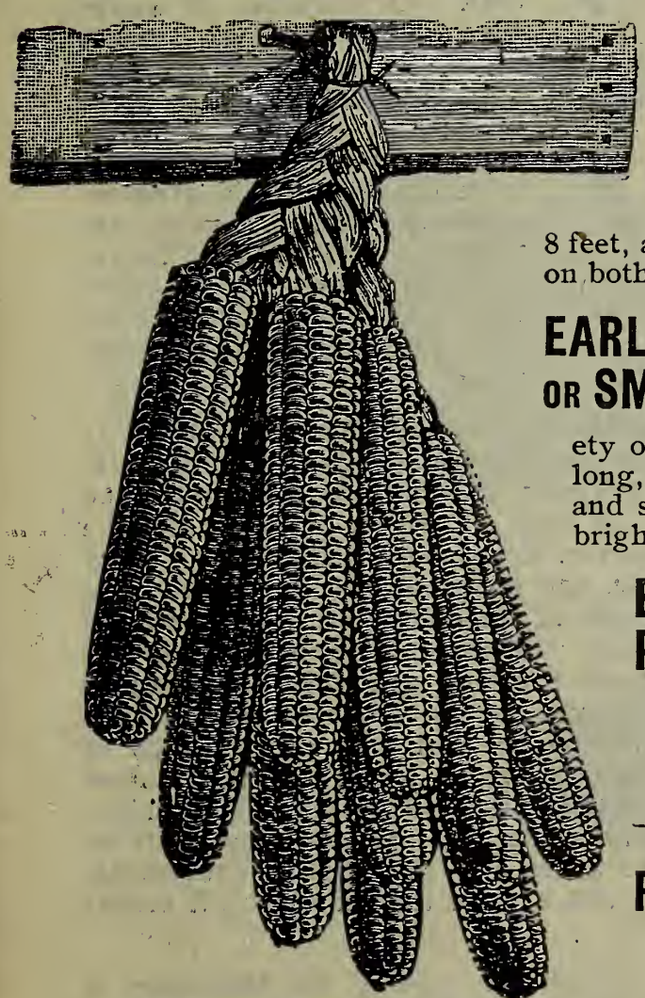
Two Great Questions in Buying Seed Corn

FIRST—***Will it Grow Satisfactorily?*** If you plant doubtful seed and it makes only half a stand you are losing big money. No argument is necessary along this line. We take the greatest pains with our corn and intend to **make it absolutely certain that all the corn we send out will grow well.** Our customers' interests are ours and we want to protect them to the fullest extent.

SECOND—***Is the Corn Adapted?*** It is not enough to know that the corn will grow well Will it mature a good crop is the question. Not enough attention has been paid to this matter in the past. Every buyer of seed corn has a right to know and **should insist on knowing just what varieties are best adapted to his section, and, more important still, just where the seed grew he is thinking of buying.** Nebraska grown seed of such varieties as Silver Mine, Reid's Yellow Dent and Leaming will not do at all in Michigan. Illinois seed is bad enough; Nebraska is entirely too late. For the corn crop, **the nearer you can get to home grown seed, provided you get the largest variety adapted to your latitude, the better.** With potatoes, and with most all small grains, seed from other localities, especially from further north, does better than home seed. Not so with corn. Home grown is best.

EARLY GOLDEN DENT, OR PRIDE OF THE NORTH.

MICHIGAN YELLOW DENT The yield on the farm of the originator the past season was at the rate of 220 bushels to the acre, and in the most unfavorable seasons, has never given less than 200 bushels to the acre of its magnificent ears, borne two to a stalk, ripening in 100 days from planting; grain deep, rich yellow, very heavy, and will sell for highest market prices anywhere; stalks 8 feet, and produce enormously on both light and heavy land.



EARLY RED BLAZED, OR SMUT NOSE.

EARLY RED BLAZED, OR SMUT NOSE An early flint variety of medium height. Ears long, eight-rowed, well filled and small at base. Grain flinty and of fine quality; bright yellow at base of ears, but red at the tips.

EARLY GOLDEN DENT, OR PRIDE OF THE NORTH A very early Dent variety. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen-rowed and well filled. Grain long and yellow, making an extra quality of meal.

RICE POP CORN A very handsome and prolific variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. Probably no variety of Pop Corn is superior to this for parching.

See Price List, page 81.

ENSILAGE, or FODDER CORN

EARLY SWEET FODDER CORN.—Under this head we offer and dispose of any unselected stock we may happen to have of Early Sweet Varieties, such as Cory, Early Minnesota, Early Crosby, etc. This makes capital fodder, and will mature ears in any part of Michigan. The stalk is small, but sweet as honey, and nothing can make better feed than this, fed ear and all. Drill 1½ to 2 bu. to the acre, in rows just far enough apart to admit cultivation.

EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN. — There is doubtless better feeding value in one ton of Sweet Fodder Corn than in double the quantity of any other sort. All varieties of sweet corn possess very much more "sugar" than any feed sort, and, this being the most important constituent, it necessarily follows that the corn holding this in greatest quantity has the greatest net value. Evergreen Sweet Fodder grows much taller than the Early Sweet Fodder. Drill 1½ to 2 bu. to the acre.

CORN FOR FODDER AND ENSILAGE is not grown nearly so much as it should be, and it would pay farmers, instead of growing so much cheap grain, to turn their attention to stock-feeding and dairying, and thereby not only make as much money but improve the fertility of the farm. Corn is, undoubtedly, the best of the plants for the silo, and in these days of sharp competition in the dairy business, no dairy, whether for milk or butter, can be profitably run without an abundance of ensilage, especially when it is made of the combination of Corn and Soja Beans. For though Corn is undoubtedly the most serviceable crop for ensilage, it is deficient in albumenoids or flesh formers, and this deficiency is supplied by the Soja Beans which are exceedingly rich in albumenoids, thereby making a complete balanced ration and a saving in feed bills of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the dairymen and stock-feeders of the United States. Every year the testimony becomes stronger that fodder corn should not be sown broadcast. It may be planted in hills, but the largest crops can be raised by planting in rows about three feet apart and thoroughly cultivating. The corn should, if possible, reach the glazing stage, as in that condition it makes a better quality of ensilage.

RED COB ENSILAGE CORN.—This is the best variety for Michigan, it will produce more tons of ensilage per acre than any other sort; it grows from 12 to 15 feet high.

See Price List, page 81.

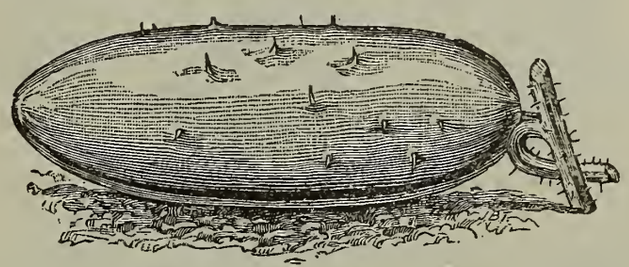
CUCUMBER

——— German, Gurke. French, Concumbre. ———

CULTURE—One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds will plant one acre. For earliest use, sow in the hot-bed or greenhouse in February or March, in warm loam, where the temperature is about 90 degrees; cover half an inch deep, and when the plants are of fair size, transplant into hills. Plant for general use, in the open ground, about June 1st, in hills six feet apart each way, and thin to three plants in a hill.

Davis Perfection By using this variety gardeners can produce out-of-door Cucumbers that will sell in the market for hothouse forcing varieties. The shape is ideal. It is almost seedless one-third of its length from the stem, and the few seeds that are contained in its blossom end when in eating condition are so small and tender that they are hardly noticeable. Most important of all, it does not lose its dark, rich color when grown outdoors. It is hard to tell the difference between it and a hothouse cucumber.

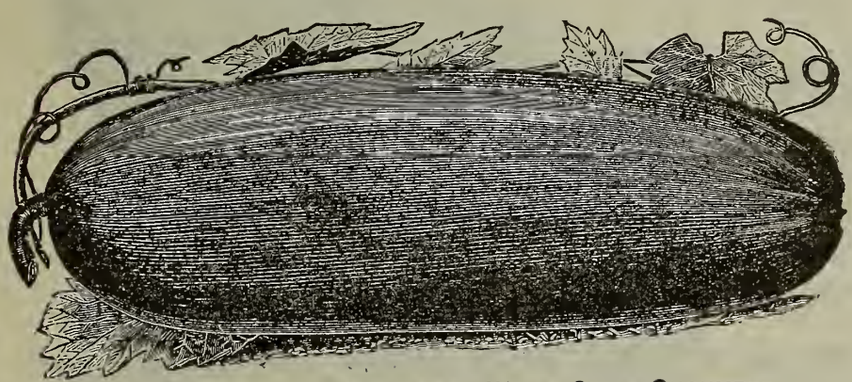
Boston Pickling—Fruit short, smooth and pointed at each end; color bright green, and a great yielder; one of the best sorts for pickling.



EARLY WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER.

Early White Spine One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, light green with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more than any other for forcing under glass.

Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine This most excellent new cucumber should be cultivated by every grower. It is a week earlier than other early sorts, more productive, clear, dark, rich, attractive green, and holds its deep green color longer than any other. Desirable size, handsome shape, and all runs uniform. Good shipper, and sells for highest prices. For the home garden, for the market and for shipping it is the best selection.

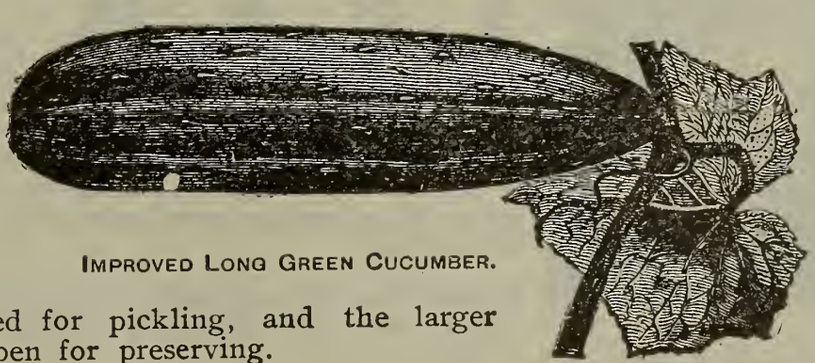


EXTRA LONG, OR EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER.

Bismarck A late variety producing long, very dark green fruit, pointed at each end; flesh crisp and tender; excellent either for pickles or slicing. One of the best sorts for growing under glass.

Improved Long Green

The standard all-around variety. It makes an excellent fruit for slicing; quality crisp and delicious. The smaller fruits are used for pickling, and the larger ones can be allowed to ripen for preserving.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN CUCUMBER.

See Price List, page 81.

Egg Plant

German, Eierpflanze. French, Aubergine.

CULTURE—One ounce for 1,000 plants. The Egg Plant will thrive well in any good garden soil, but will repay good treatment. The seeds should be sown in hot-bed in March or April, and when about an inch high, pot in two-inch pots. Plant out about June 1st, two and one-half feet apart.

Improved Large New York Purple—The leading market variety; of large size, skin deep purple, smooth, free of thorns.

LARGE GREEN CURLED ENDIVE

ENDIVE

German, Endivien. French, Chicoree.

CULTURE—Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is most generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed during June or July, in drills fourteen inches apart, and when well established, thin to one foot apart.

Large Green Curled—A large growing variety, outer leaves bright, dark green.

Ever White Curled—The outer leaves are very light colored, frequently white, so that the plant is very attractive, and always brings the highest price on the market.

Broad Leaved Batavian—If the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the inner ones will blanch and are used for salads.

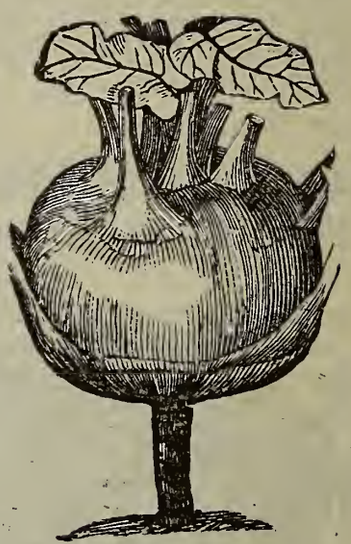
Kale, or Borecole

Extra Curled German Dwarf Green—Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to three feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green.

Kohl-Rabi

German, Kohl-Rabi. French, Chou-Rave.

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; four pounds per acre. This vegetable, the popularity of which is increasing, combines the virtues of the turnip and cabbage, but excels both in nutritive, hardy and productive qualities. The seed may be sown in June, in rows 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned out to eight or ten inches in the rows, or start in hot-bed in February or March.



KOHL-RABI
EARLY WHITE VIENNA

Early White Vienna—*Short leaf, extra for forcing.* Best for general table use; flesh tender and white.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN LEEK

LEEK

German, Lauch. French, Poireau.

CULTURE—One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill; four pounds per acre. The Leek is very hardy and easily cultivated; it succeeds best in a light, but well enriched soil, Sow as early in spring as practicable, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high they may be transplanted in rows ten inches apart, each way, as deep as possible, that the neck being covered, may be blanched.

Monstrous Carentan—The largest variety, often three inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. A hardy and desirable sort.

See Price List, page 81.

Lettuce.

German, Lattich. French, *Laitue.*

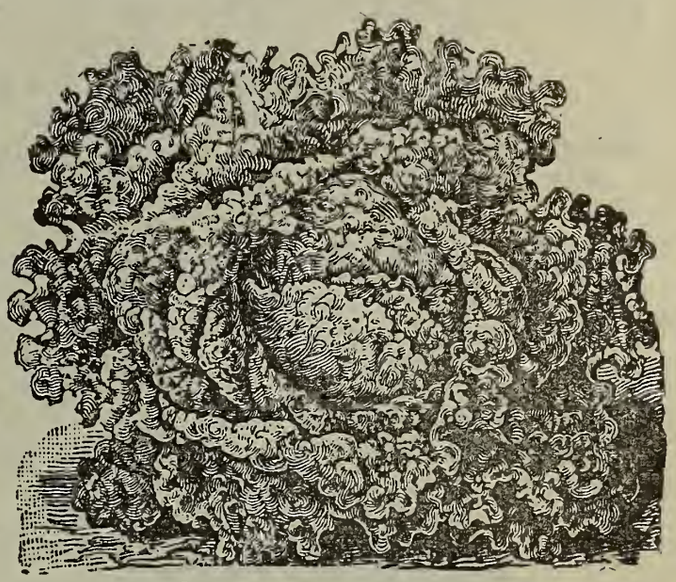
CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 120 feet of drill; three pounds per acre. Requires a rich, moist soil, and to be crisp and tender needs to be grown in cool weather For winter use sow in hot-beds every two weeks, at the rate of one ounce of seed to four sashes (a sash is three feet long by six feet wide); cover very lightly, and transplant first to three inches apart each way, afterwards to eight inches. For garden or field, sow in rows, and cover one-fourth of an inch deep, and thin out to 12 inches apart in the rows.

EARLY CURLED VARIETIES.

Detroit Market Gardener's, or Engel's Forcing. The valuable features of this lettuce are: *Earliness and Enormous Size*, cuttings being made time and again in six weeks after sowing the seed. *Long Standing Qualities;* by this we mean that it remains longer fresh and unwilted after being cut, than any other lettuce. You cannot afford to sow any other variety for forcing or early outdoor planting.

Grand Rapids. A distinctively forcing and shipping lettuce, beautiful in appearance.

Simpson Early Curled. A leading early sort, good for forcing or open ground.



Simpson's Early Curled

Early Curled Silesia. Early and tender; leaves yellowish-green; good either for the home or market garden.

Black Seeded Simpson. Nearly double the size of Early Curled Simpson; leaves delicate golden yellow; a superior variety either for forcing or sowing out of doors.

HEAD, OR CABBAGE VARIETIES.

LETTUCE. Hanson.

Hanson. Extensively grown by market gardeners, as it is always sure to make large, handsome heads of excellent quality; outer leaves green with light veins, inner leaves white.

Philadelphia Butter. Leaves thick and nearly round, forming very solid, round heads, which stand a long time before seeding; inner leaves rich yellow.

Frankfort Head, or Salamander. Fine compact heads, which resist summer heat admirably; very popular in some sections.

Satisfaction Black Seeded. Forms fine large heads of handsome light-green leaves, that are crisp and tender.

Early Prize Head. Leaves green and red, very thin, crisp and tender; one of the very best for private use.

Buttercup. For forcing or out door use; yellow, solid, medium-sized heads; distinct and attractive.

Deacon. A large, solid, cabbage lettuce for summer. We recommend this variety as superior and one of the very best.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter. Forms very solid, large, round heads, which stand a long time before seeding, inner leaves rich yellow.

May King. A handsome, extremely early, compact, cabbage or heading variety, forming very firm heads of medium size and excellent quality. Color light yellowish-green, tinged with reddish brown when mature. Inner leaves blanch rich golden-yellow, very tender and buttery. Plant very compact for so large a head. Exceptionally early outdoors, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts.

See Price List, page 81.

MELON—Musk

German, Melone. French, Melon.

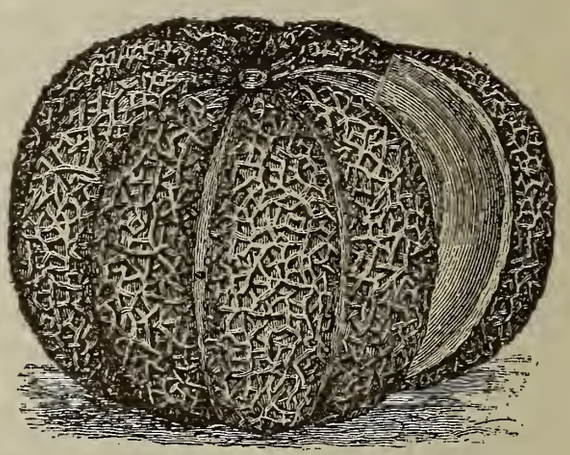
CULTURE—One ounce will plant 80 hills; two pounds per acre. A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old, rotten compost is of the first importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills five to six feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

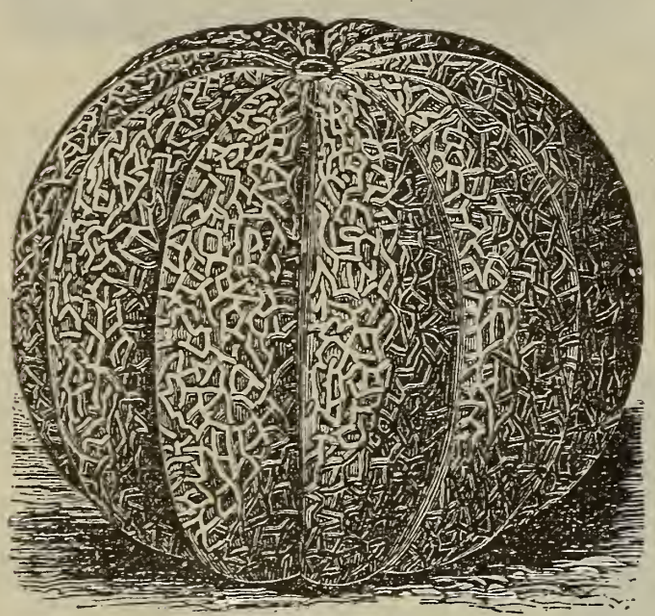
Jenny Lind—An extra early, small, green fleshed melon of very fine flavor; round and flattened at the ends.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK

This is the favorite green fleshed melon in Detroit markets. A selection from and an improvement on the old Hackensack, and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large and fully ten days earlier. One of the finest for market gardeners; quality perfect.



EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK MUSK MELON.



IMPROVED LARGE GREEN NUTMEG MUSK MELON.

IMPROVED LARGE GREEN NUTMEG

Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor.

NETTED GEM, OR ROCKY FORD

This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons, and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and high flavored.

NETTED GEM, OR ROCKY FORD MUSK MELON.

Small Green Nutmeg—This variety is in universal demand for both home and market use.

Hackensack—Fruit large, round and flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted; flesh thick and of very fine flavor. A fine market variety.

Bay View—Fruit of the largest size, frequently weighing ten to fifteen pounds, long, deeply ribbed and covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick and of fine flavor. By far the best of the large melons, and so hardy as to be the best for inexperienced cultivators. A late variety.

See Price List, page 81.

MELONS—Musk—Continued.

RED OR SALMON FLESHED VARIETIES

OSAGE This is the favorite market melon of Chicago and Detroit and many other western markets, and offered on the bills of fare of first-class hotels and restaurants. It is globe or egg shaped, slightly netted, skin dark green and flesh orange-pink, very thick and of a flavor not surpassed by any in cultivation; as a market melon it is superior to any variety that can be named and the most profitable.

PRINCESS In shape this melon is slightly elongated; skin dark green and densely netted; ribs shallow; flesh deep salmon yellow and not surpassed by any in rich, spicy flavor, and has all the excellent points which go to make a splendid market melon, including size, averaging six to eight pounds.

PAUL ROSE This is a cross between Netted Gem and Osage. The flesh is salmon colored, very deep and of fine melting character.

Emerald Gem—Distinct, very early and prolific; skin ribbed, yet smooth and of a deep emerald green, with a few lighter colored stripes. The flesh is thick and of a suffused salmon color.

Extra Early Osage. Fully a week earlier than the Osage, fruits a little smaller, more nearly round and the netting extends over more of the surface. These very desirable features, combined with the thick, deep salmon colored flesh and small seed cavity characteristic of the Osage, make this melon deserving of a place in every home and market garden.

See Price List, page 81.

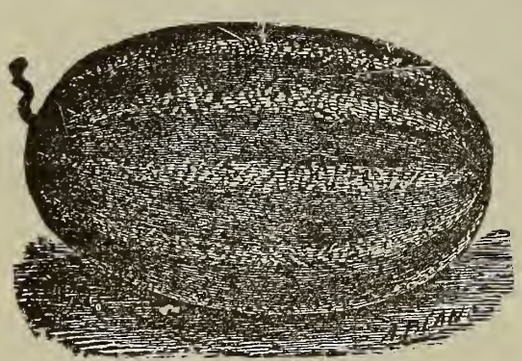
MELON—Water

——German, Wasser-Melone. French, Melon d'Eau.——

CULTURE—One ounce will plant 50 hills: two pounds per acre. Water melons are cultivated in hills, which should be six or eight feet apart each way, and composed of light, moderately rich soil. The hills should be dug about two feet square, 18 inches deep, and half filled with well rotted manure, which must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Plant in May, ten seeds to a hill, and when the plants are well up thin out to three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

SWEET HEART A very early variety. The fruit is slightly oval in shape. The outer color is very bright and beautifully mottled in light green.

SWEET HEART WATER MELON.



PEERLESS WATER MELON.

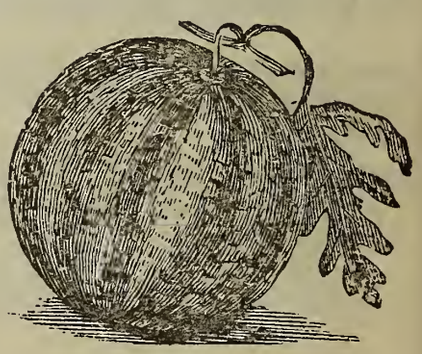
PEERLESS, OR ICE CREAM The best melons for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers; hardy, productive; fruit medium size, oval, finely mottled; rind thin; flesh bright scarlet.

KOLB'S GEM Largely grown, particularly in the south, for shipments to northern markets. As a shipping melon it has hardly an equal. The fruit is nearly round; rind dark green, somewhat marbled with lighter shades. Weight, 25 to 50 pounds.

Harris' Earliest. An extra early melon of excellent quality. Fruits exceptionally large for so early a variety, slightly oval with irregularly mottled broad stripes of light and dark green. Flesh bright red, sweet and tender. Seed black. The vines are vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for northern latitudes.

CITRON

For Preserving—Fruit round.



CITRON.

See Price List, page 81.

Mushroom Spawn

German, Champignonbrut. French, Blanc de Champignon.

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from September to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. In gathering or saving manure for this crop it is not necessary that it should all be of the same age. If it is fresh and has good heating life it will answer, even if some of it is two or three months old.

Preparing the Beds—If the house or cellar is cool and unheated, the bed should be 14 to 16 inches deep. If stove, hot water, or steam heat can be used, a depth of 12 inches will answer, but 14 inches is better. In the bottom of the beds place a 6 inch layer of well-moistened hot manure from the ordinary stable pile and trample it firm. In a few days after, when it has cooled off somewhat, fill up the bed with the manure specially prepared for the mushrooms, shaking it on in layers 1 or 2 inches thick, and trample down firm. If there is a probability of its heating intensely put on only one or two layers a day, strew some loam between them, and raise the manure a little with the fork so that the earth may sift down through it. When the bed is made up, strew a little straw or hay over it to arrest the moisture from the condensed steam. If this is not done, the surface of the bed is apt to get rather wet. The straw should be left on until the bed is ready for spawning, after which it should be removed.

MUSHROOM BED

Spawning the Beds—The beds should be spawned after the heat in them has fallen below 100° F. The writer considers 90° F. about the best temperature for spawning. If the beds have been covered with hay, straw, litter, or mats, these should be removed. Break each brick into twelve or fifteen pieces. The rows should be, say, 1 foot apart, the first one being 6 inches from the edge, and the pieces should be 9 inches apart in the row. Commencing with the first row, lift up each piece, raise 2 to 3 inches of the manure with the hand, and into this hole place the piece, covering over tight with the manure. When the entire bed is spawned, pack the surface all over. It is well to cover the beds again with straw, hay or mats to keep the surface equally moist.

Loaming the Beds—At the end of eight or nine days the mulching should be removed and the beds covered with a layer of good loam 2 inches thick, so that the mushrooms can come up in and through it. This gives them a firm hold and to a large extent improves their quality and texture. Any fair loam will do. That from an ordinary field, wayside or garden is generally used, and it answers admirably. For molding the beds the loam should be rather fine, free, and mellow, so that it can be easily and evenly spread and compacted firmly into the manure.

Temperature—An atmospheric temperature of 55° F. brings fine, solid, short-stemmed mushrooms, and in this temperature the beds bear longer. A temperature of 60° F. is good. It brings the crop in a little earlier than 50° F., but exhausts it sooner. A temperature of 65° F. is too warm. Although mushrooms appear to thrive in it, they are rather thin, drawn, and short-lived. Fifty degrees will do, but the crop in this temperature is slow in bearing. If the temperature in the cellar or mushroom house is apt to run higher than 60° F., some means must be devised for keeping it reduced. Should it fall below 50° F., it must be raised artificially either by covering the beds or by heating the place they are in by hot water, steam, or a stove. Between the time of spawning and the first appearance of the mushrooms, a temperature of 65° or 70° F. may be maintained with beneficial effects in causing the spawn to spread, but after the crop appears the heat should never be allowed to go higher than 55° to 60° F.

If an even atmospheric temperature from 55° to 60° F. can be maintained, and the house or cellar containing the mushroom beds is kept close and free from drafts, the beds may be left uncovered and should be watered if they become dry. But no matter where the beds are situated, it is well to lay some loose hay or straw, or some old matting or carpet over them to keep them moist. The covering, however, as before stated, should be removed just as soon as the young mushrooms begin to appear above ground. If the atmosphere is dry, the pathways and walls should be sprinkled with water. The mulching should also be sprinkled, but not enough to cause the water to soak into the bed. However, if the bed should get dry, do not hesitate to water it.

See Price List, page 81.

Onion Seed.

German, Zwiebel. French, *Oignon.*

CULTURE.—One ounce for 100 feet of drill; five or six pounds in drills for an acre. For sets, 50 to 60 pounds should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil. The onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil, and, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. The best culture requires that the ground should be deeply trenched and manured the previous autumn, and laid up in ridges during the year to pulverize. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by leveling the ground with a rake, and tread it firmly; sow thinly in drills about one-quarter of an inch deep, and one foot apart; cover with fine soil, and press down with the back of a rake or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand three or four inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

Extra Early Red. Extra Michigan Grown. A very early and abundant yielder; mild flavored, of medium size and a good keeper; bulbs same shape and color as Red Wethersfield, but two weeks earlier.

Southport Red Globe. This variety is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich, red color, and of superior quality.

Large Red Wethersfield. Extra, Michigan Grown. Onion growers who prefer the red varieties will find our Michigan grown seed far surpassing the ordinary Red Wethersfield in *size*, *productiveness* and *keeping* qualities.

Michigan Yellow Globe. *Extra Michigan Grown.* The largest crops of onions are always produced on rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe-shaped onion gives the largest returns, and to meet the demands of the professional onion growers located on such lands, we have developed this variety. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; of a rich orange-yellow color; enormous seed yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured.

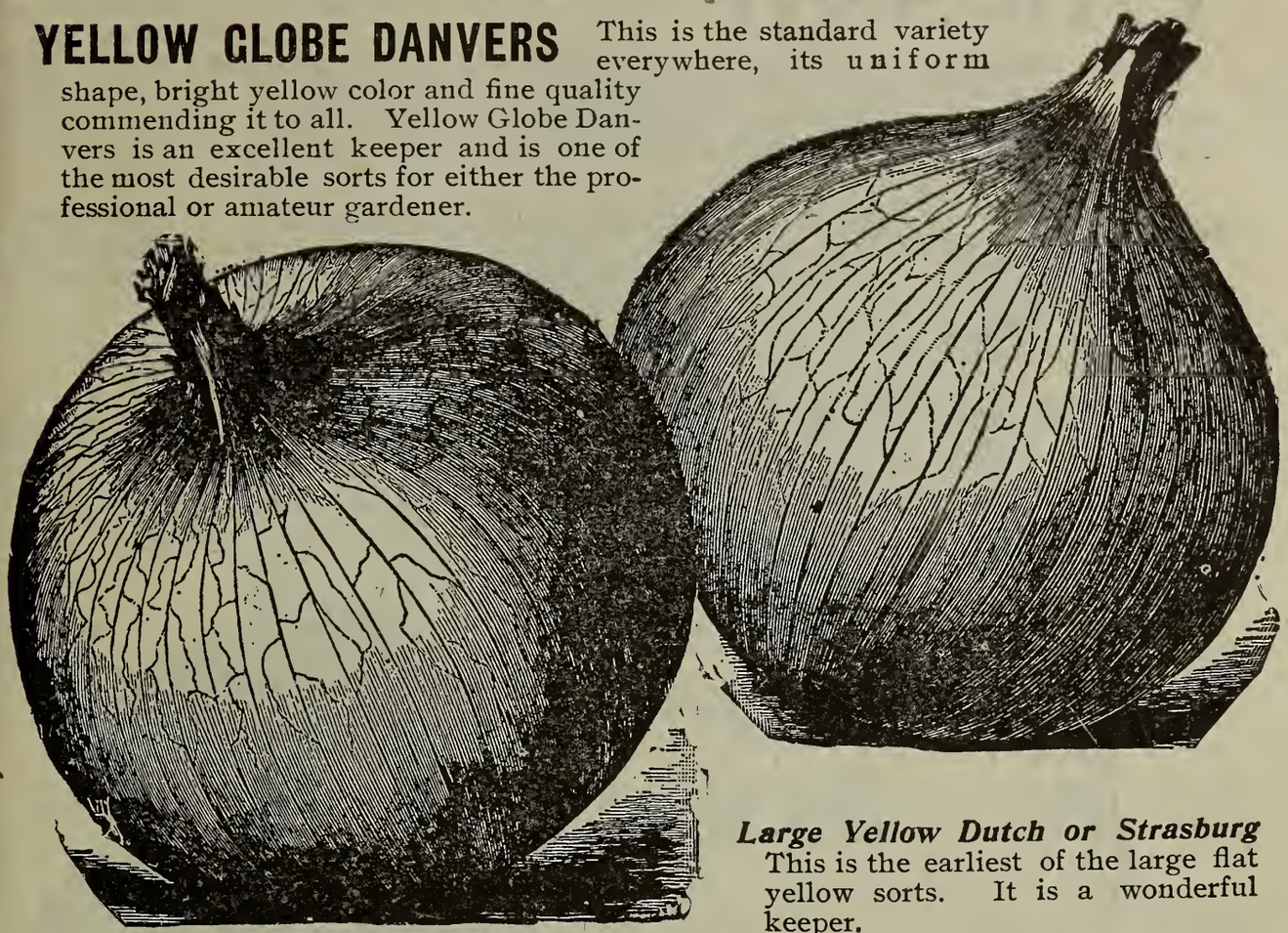
Yellow Globe Danvers. *Extra Michigan Grown.* It is immeasurably superior to the average seed offered, not only in shape and color but in productiveness. The product of this seed always finds a ready sale, even when the general crop is a "glut" on the market, and will always average 50c per bbl. more than any other strain. This, our special strain, is all grown from selected, hand-picked bulbs, none but those perfect in size and shape being set for seed.

Yellow Danvers. A very early sort of great merit; one of the best yellow kinds for market.

See Price List, page 81.

ONIONS—Continued

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS This is the standard variety everywhere, its uniform shape, bright yellow color and fine quality commending it to all. Yellow Globe Danvers is an excellent keeper and is one of the most desirable sorts for either the professional or amateur gardener.



Large Yellow Dutch or Strasburg This is the earliest of the large flat yellow sorts. It is a wonderful keeper.

Prizetaker—The color is a bright straw, and it always grows to a uniform shape, which is nearly a perfect globe Having a small neck, stiff necks are almost unknown. Our seed is the choicest American grown, and not imported Spanish King, as sold by some dealers.

White Globe—Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine-grained, and of mild flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe.

WHITE PORTUGAL, OR SILVERSKIN A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor. hard and fine-grained and a good keeper. More extensively sown for sets than any other white variety, and is also largely grown for pickling.

QUEEN Particularly valuable for pickles. If sown thickly they will mature perfect, hard onions from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities. If sown in early spring it will produce onions one to two inches in diameter early in summer, and if sown in July will, with favorable weather be ready to pull late in autumn, and be sound and fit for use until the following summer.

SOW OUR ONION SEED

And you will never be disappointed.

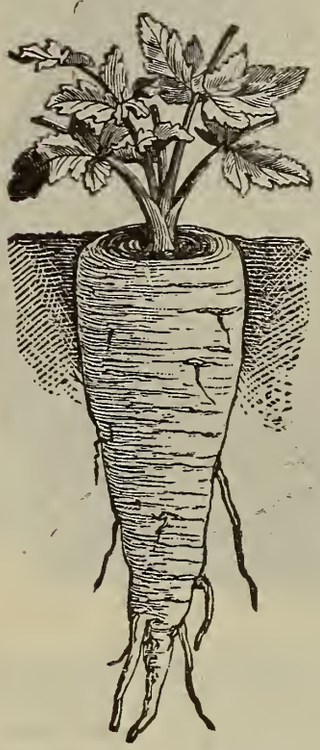
IT *will* MAKE MONEY GROW

From out the earth.

PARSNIP

German, Pastinake. French, Panais.

CULTURE—One ounce per 200 feet of drill; three pounds per acre. Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit, in drills 15 inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground till spring, to be dug as required.



HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP

Hollow Crown, or Guernsey Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth, clean skin.

PARSLEY

German, Petersilie. French, Persil.

CULTURE—One ounce for 150 feet of drill. Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seed germinates very slowly, it should be sown early in spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water.

Fine Triple Curled This is a most beautiful and valuable variety.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED PARSLEY

Champion Moss Curled Moss-like leaves of a handsome bright green color; are finely crimped and curled. For garnishing, no variety is more attractive.

Plain or Single—Plain leaves, excellent flavor.

LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE PEPPER

Pepper

German, Pfeffer. French, Piment.

CULTURE—One ounce will produce about 1500 plants. Sow in hot-beds early in April, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable.

Red Chili—Red pods two inches long. Very hot.

Long Red Cayenne—The *true* Cayenne; hot and pungent.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose It is one of the most popular and desirable sorts. Fruit large, cylindrical, with thick, mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles; color, bright red, when ripe.

Ruby King A large and handsome variety. Under ordinary cultivation they grow 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter; when ripe they are of a beautiful ruby red color, and are always remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste.

Chinese Giant The largest mild Red Pepper, plants two feet high, a little later than Bull Nose, but twice as large. See Price List on page 81.

PUMPKIN

Photograph of Field of Large Yellow Pumpkins Sent Us by Our Growers of this Variety.

LARGE YELLOW The standard pumpkin. Also called Connecticut Field. Good for either stock or table use. No farmer should fail to plant a good lot of pumpkin seeds with corn.

PIE This is the noted New England Pie Pumpkin. Sweetest of all varieties. It resembles Large Yellow, but is much smaller.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS The largest of all pumpkins. The flesh and skin are both bright yellow and quality excellent, considering the size. ***Has been grown to weigh 200 pounds.***

CHOICE SEED POTATOES

CULTURE.—Eight to 10 bushels to the acre. One peck will plant about 125 hills. Plant in hills or ridges about three feet apart, in light, warm soil covering about four inches deep; but in cold or wet situations, two-and-a-half or three inches will be sufficient. Soil best suited is a sandy loam.

Early Ohio. Now widely known and deservedly one of the most popular sorts. It has the advantage of being fit for use and sale even before fully ripe. A few days earlier than the Early Rose and similar in color and habit of growth. Quality dry and mealy.

Early Irish Cobbler. A favorite variety among gardeners everywhere. The tubers are round, have few eyes, smooth skin, color white, and are of excellent quality. A favorite sort for early market or family use.

Carmen. Is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly, a little earlier than Green Mountain, is a good keeper and fast becoming one of the most popular medium late varieties.

See Price List, page 81.

PEAS.

German, Erbsen. French, *Pois.*

CULTURE.—One quart for 75 feet of drill; two bushels in drills for an acre. Peas come earliest to maturity in light, rich soil. For general crop, a deep loam or a soil strongly inclining to clay is best. For early crops decomposed leaves or leaf mold should be used. For general crops a good dressing should be applied; and for the dwarf-growing kinds the soil can hardly be too rich. When grown as a market crop, peas are never staked; for private use they are generally sown in double rows, and the tall varieties staked up by brush.

Our stock of Peas cannot be excelled either as to earliness, purity or germinating quality. Detroit gardeners have offered green peas grown from our stock several days in advance of any other. Our stocks are of the best. All smooth peas 60 pounds per bushel; all wrinkled peas 56 pounds per bushel. Wrinkled varieties marked thus*.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

First and Best. Height two and a-half feet. The best extra early pea ever offered. This variety is unequaled for excellence, yield, size of pod and regularity of growth. It is a prodigious bearer, and ripens up so evenly as not to require more than two pickings to clear off the crop, and in this last feature and in its extreme earliness consists its great value to market gardeners and truckers.

Extra Early. Height two and a-half feet. One of the best early peas, largely used by southern gardeners.

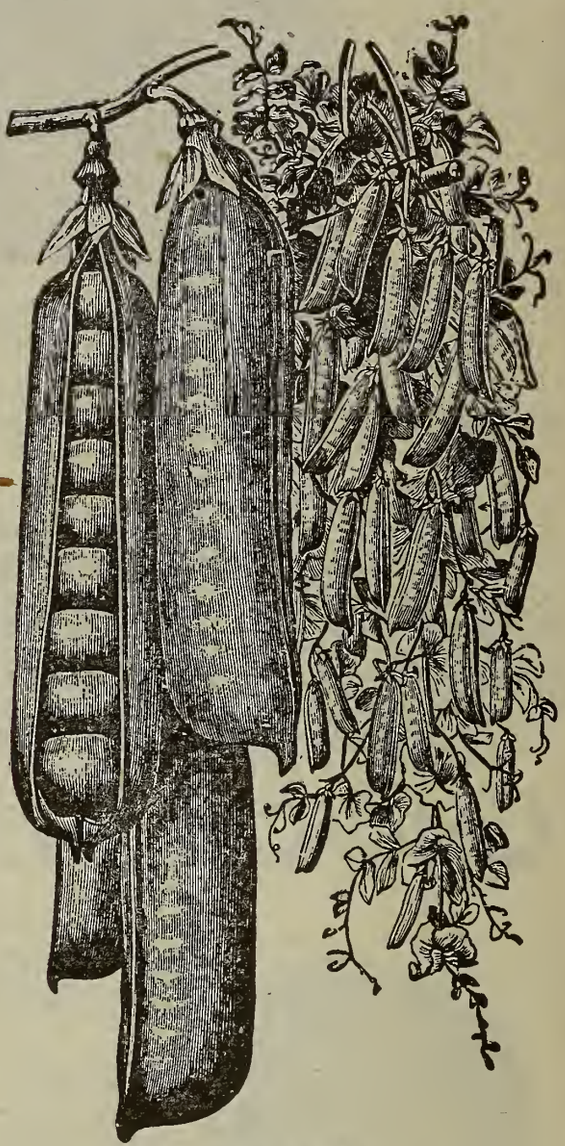
Extra Early Kent. Height three feet. A favorite early variety.

Alaska. Height two and a-half feet. The earliest blue pea; a fine sort; popular with canners and market gardeners; ripens uniformly.

***American Wonder.** Height one foot. Extra early. Dwarf-growing vines, quality superb. A splendid sort for home use.

***McLean's Little Gem.** Height one and a-half feet. This variety is nearly as early as the American Wonder, and the vine is decidedly larger and bears an immense crop of pods, which are larger and invariably well filled with peas of the best quality. Market gardeners use more of this sort than any other wrinkled pea.

***Premium Gem.** Height one and a-half feet. A very desirable early, dwarf, green, wrinkled variety, When in a green state it is very large, sweet and of delicious flavor.



PEAS, First and Best.

SECOND EARLY SORTS.

***McLean's Advancer.** Height two and a half feet. This pea is used very extensively by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Detroit on account of its great productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and its fine flavor.

Telephone. Height two feet. Market gardeners have found it a most profitable sort. The vines often bear eighteen to twenty pods per stalk, each containing six or seven large peas, of excellent flavor. Our stock has been most carefully selected and can be relied upon.

***Shropshire Hero.** Height two and a-half feet. This valuable, new, second early wrinkled pea is a decided improvement on the old Yorkshire Hero.

***Yorkshire Hero.** Height two and a-half feet. A splendid, large marrow pea; abundant bearer, fine quality.

LATE SORTS.

***Champion of England.** Height five feet. This is yet, by general consent, acknowledged to be the best of the late tall varieties.

Large White Marrowfat. Height five feet. Strong growth; pods large, cylindrical, rough, light color and well filled.

Large Black Eye Marrowfat. An excellent variety, pods large; a prolific bearer.

Melting Sugar. Height three feet. (Edible Pods.) It should be used in much the same way as a wax bean.

See Price List, page 81.

Lohrman's Midsummer

The Best Large Podded Pea. This splendid variety of medium early peas is excellent for market gardeners. Height, under high culture, three feet. Habit, dwarf, stocky, healthy and vigorous, remarkably uniform in height with almost no tendency to spot, very productive, plants frequently bearing from five to seven pods. Season medium. Pods long, frequently five inches in length, broad, straight, rounded or curved at the end, remarkably well filled, often containing ten peas; color dark green; thick and of good lasting quality for market purposes. Seed of large size, tender and of delicious flavor when fit for the table; light green and much shrivelled and shrunken when dry.

Gradus, or Prosperity

The Earliest Large Podded Pea. The most attractive novelty of recent years, large, handsome pods, resembling Telephone in size and shape, well filled with large peas, ripening with the earliest, is certain to be eagerly sought. Ripening very quickly, the pods must be picked as soon as fit for the table. Habit vigorous, very quick to germinate and push to maturity; foliage large, dark green in color; pods long, straight, slightly rounded at the point. Seed large, wrinkled, cream color.

See Price List, page 81.

RADISH

German, Rettig, Radies. French, Radis, Rave, Petite Rave.

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twelve pounds per acre. The soil for radishes should be very rich, light and mellow, well broken by digging, and their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth For very early use sow in gentle hot-beds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked. at intervals of ten or twelve days for a succession, as long as they may be wanted The wint r varieties should be sown in August and lifted before severe frost, and stored in the celler.

EARLY ROUND RADISHES

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED RADISH.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped A handsome very early round sort; skin bright scarlet on top and shading to white on the bottom; crisp and fine; very popular.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Forcing A very beautiful forcing variety; similar in shape and appearance to Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.

Early Round Deep Scarlet An early, round, deep scarlet-skinned variety; crisp and tender.

Early Scarlet, Turnip Rooted—A well-known early turnip-shaped variety; very quick grower.

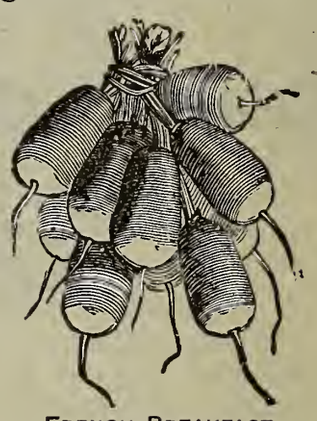
Early White, Turnip Rooted—Good for forcing or open ground.

EARLY ROUND DEEP SCARLET RADISH.

NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip, Forcing This has as small a top and is as early as any variety in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing. Roots fit for use may be had in three weeks or less from time of sowing

French Breakfast Pink color, olive shape, white tipped; popular everywhere.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

EARLY LONG AND SUMMER RADISHES.

Wood's Early Frame An excellent, long, red radish, not quite so long as the Long Scarlet, with smaller top, and is quite a few days earlier; fine either for forcing or equally as good for open ground.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—Early, of rapid growth and beautiful shape; skin and flesh snow white; very juicy, firm, crisp and tender; the finest of long, white radishes.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved This is a standard variety for private garden or market use. It grows six to seven inches long, half out of the ground; is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; top small.

Improved Chartier, or Shepherd—A very handsome and attractive variety, tender and crisp and does not become pithy or hollow for a long time after attaining its full growth. Its shape is long, being of a deep crimson at the top and shading off to white at the bottom. Largely used by southern truckers.

See Price List, page 81.

RADISH—Early Long and Summer—*Contd.*

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP IMPROVED RADISH

Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—New and distinct. Color vivid scarlet, tipped with snow white.

White Naples—Skin and flesh pure white; mild and pleasant flavored; for summer and fall.

WHITE STRASBURG This grows to the largest size and is usable when quite small, thus covering a long season. The mature roots are four or five inches long and about two inches thick; very white; the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender. One of the best of the large summer sorts.

Winter Radishes

Winter Radishes are not appreciated and grown by Americans as much as their merit warrants. They are easily grown, have few insect enemies and can be easily preserved through the winter, and there is no vegetable which furnishes a more acceptable relish. While quick growth is not so essential for these as for the earlier sorts, they do best on a rich soil which has been made as fine and friable as possible. Sow late in spring or during the summer in rows two feet apart and thin the plants about four to the foot. They may be pulled as wanted and through the fall and on the approach of severe freezing weather should be harvested, part packed in damp sand and stored in a cool cellar or other easily accessible, cool place for winter use and the balance buried in the ground as one would bury potatoes for spring use.

SCARLET CHINA Roots cylindrical, or largest at bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent.

California Mammoth White China—First introduced into this country by the Chines in California. It is pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter.

Round Black Spanish—Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time.

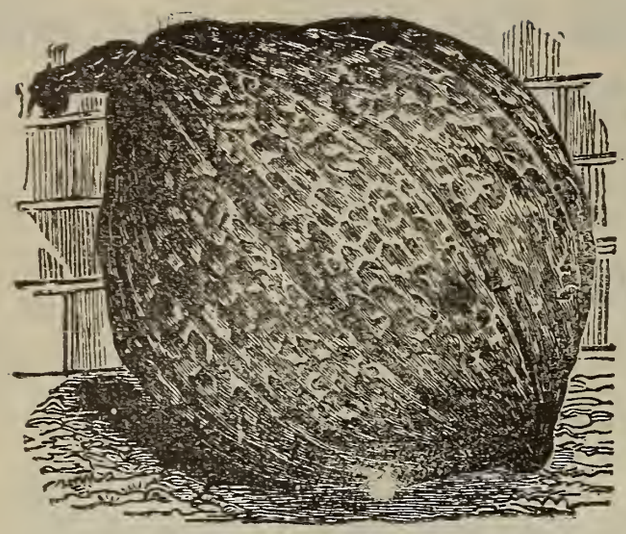
HALF LONG BLACK WINTER

An American sort of the same general character as the Long Black Spanish, but by many considered superior to either the Round or the Long Black Spanish. It is intermediate in shape between the two, and seems to combine the good qualities of each.

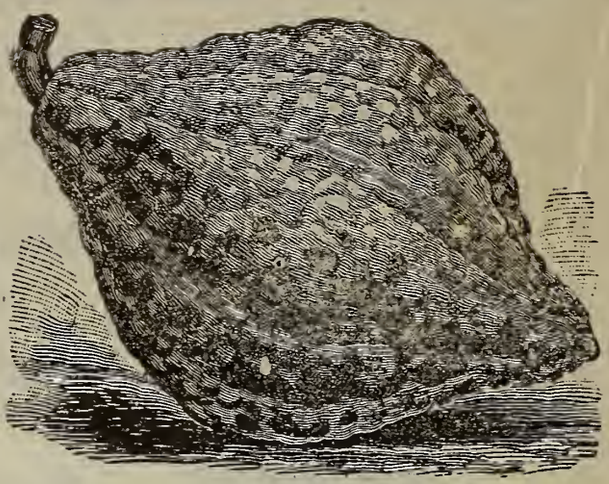
Long Black Spanish—One of the latest as well as the hardiest of radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh of firm texture.

WHITE STRASBURG RADISH

See Price List, page 81.



SQUASH, Boston Marrow.



SQUASH, Hubbard.

Squash.

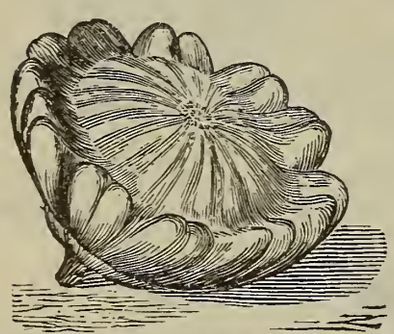
German, Kürbis. French, *Courge.*

CULTURE.—Bush sorts one ounce for 50 hills; bush varieties two pounds, and running varieties three pounds in hills for an acre. Squashes are of luxuriant and vigorous growth, and athough they will grow readily on almost any soil, they will well repay generous treatment. Like all vegetables of this class, it is useless to sow until the weather has become settled and warm. Light soils are best suited for their growth, and it is most economical of manure to prepare hills for the seeds in the ordinary manner by incorporating two or three shovelsful of well-rotted manure with the soil for each hill. For the bush varieties, from three to four feet each way, and for the running sorts from six to eight feet. Eight or ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves, leaving three or four of the strongest plants.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early White Bush Scallop. A standard summer variety; good either for home or market garden.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop. Same as White Bush excepting color.



SQUASH, White Bush Scallop.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop. The best strain of white scalloped squash in existence. It grows to a large size, and for quality is simply delicious.

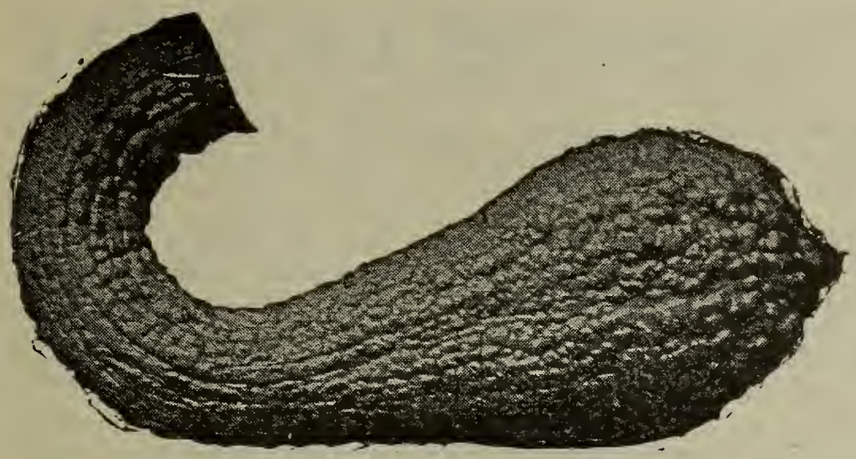
Mammoth Summer Crookneck. It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market or private garden.

AUTUMN OR WINTER VARIETIES.

Boston Marrow. Fine fall variety, oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and firm; best for pies and also for canning.

Lohrman's Hubbard. This is a superior variety, and the best winter Squash known; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly good throughout the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. We have taken the utmost pains with this sort and can recommend our stock as, in all probability, the best in the country, and think our customers can plant it with perfect confidence that every fruit will be a pure Hubbard.

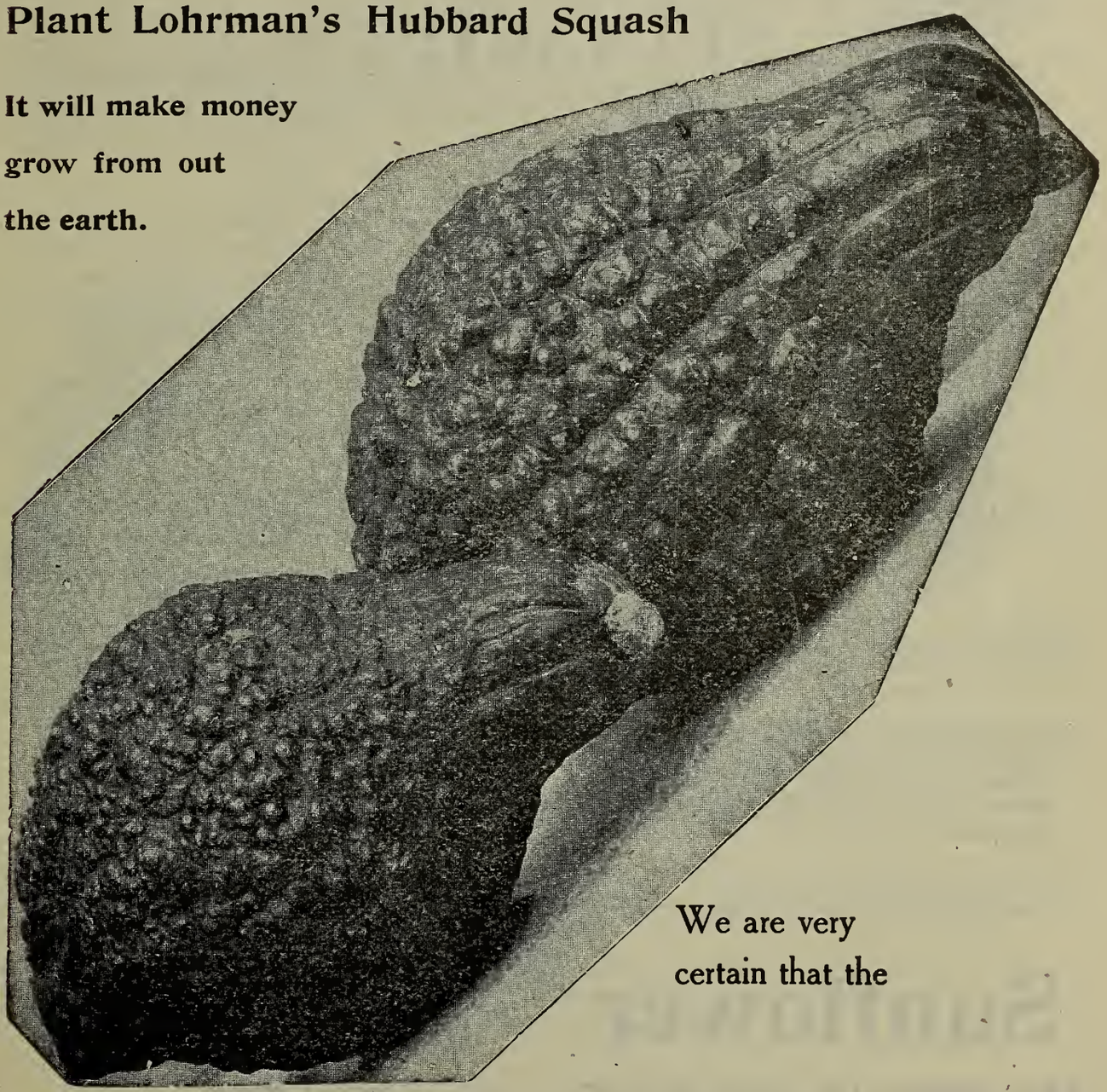
See Price List, page 81.



Mammoth Summer Crookneck Squash

Plant Lohrman's Hubbard Squash

It will make money grow from out the earth.



We are very certain that the

LOHRMAN'S HUBBARD SQUASH

Leads all other strains in Purity and Quality.

See Price List, page 81

SALSIFY Or Oyster Plant

German, Bockshart. French, Salsifis

CULTURE—One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; eight pounds per acre. Sow the seed in light, deep soil, early in spring, in drills, 12 inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out the young plants to four or five inches. The roots will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground till spring.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND We consider this the largest and most profitable salsify in cultivation; roots are two or three times the size of the ordinary salsify, and of more agreeable flavor. It is pure white in color, and invaluable to market gardeners.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY

SPINACH

German, Spinat. French, Espinard.

CULTURE—One ounce for 100 feet of drill; fifteen pounds broad cast per acre. The main crop is sown in September. It is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw during winter, which prevents it from being cut with frost; but in sheltered fields there is no necessity for covering. For Summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August.

VICTORIA An excellent sort which forms a very large, exceedingly thick, very dark green leaf, somewhat curled in the centre. It becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden.

Long Standing—An improved, round seeded strain of excellent quality, coming quickly to maturity and in condition much longer than most sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners.

Long Standing Prickly—The plants mature a little later than the round leaved sorts but yield a large quantity of very thick and finely colored leaves. Has prickly seed.

VICTORIA SPINACH

Sunflower

Large Russian—This variety has large heads, having much more and larger seed than the common sort. Grows **almost invariably to a single unbranched stalk.**

Tobacco Seed

Connecticut Seed Leaf—**A popular sort.**

Havana—Finest strain of imported seed.

See Price List, page 81.

TOMATO

German, Liebesapfel. French, Tomate.

CULTURE—One ounce will produce 1500 plants; two ounces per acre. The tomato is raised from seed, which should be sown in the hot-bed about February 20, and continuous sowings made until April 1, according as the plants are wanted for use. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant to four inches apart; and after three or four weeks, transplant from the hot-bed into a cold-frame, setting the plants eight inches apart each way.

RED VARIETIES

EARLIANA ***The Earliest Large Tomato in the World.*** This tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness but for its very large, uniform size, handsome shape, beautiful bright red color, and wonderful productiveness. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The tomatoes are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs and cracks. The flesh is deep red with solid center and small seed cavities.

LIVINGSTON'S NEW STONE This new sort is a great favorite with canners. Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit round, apple shaped, very large, very deep red in color, and astonishingly heavy.

PURPLE FRUITED VARIETIES

LOHRMAN'S ACME

LOHRMAN'S ACME Earliest of the purple fruited sorts. Vines large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early purple fruited tomato, either for home, market, or to ship, for private gardens or for canners, it stands without a peer among its class.

ESSEX EARLY HYBRID Very similar to the Acme, fruit slightly darker purple, always smooth and handsome; quality among the best.

ACME One of the most popular kinds on our list, giving entire satisfaction. A favorite everywhere; large, round, smooth, purple tint; one of the best.

DWARF CHAMPION The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Color, purplish pink, fairly solid. About as early as any purple tomato.

Livingston's Beauty—Large, smooth, pinkish-red, thick flesh, regular form.

Trucker's Favorite—The largest purple variety, but very late.

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES

Peach—Resembles a peach in size and shape; color red; fine for preserves, pickles and for exhibition.

Golden Queen—Yellow, ripens early, is large sized, smooth and solid.

Yellow Plum—Fruit plum-shaped, clear deep yellow color, good for preserves.

See Price List, page 81.

Turnip.

German, Rübe. French, *Navet.*

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 150 feet in drills: one pound per acre. For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, in drills 15 inches apart, and thin to eight inches apart, as soon as plants are large enough to handle. For succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings will be made for main and late crops. The sowings should always be done just before rain if possible, a rapid growth being important.

WHITE FLESHED SORTS.

Extra Early White Milan. The earliest turnip in cultivation and a splendid variety; a favorite with gardeners who want first turnips in market. Bulb white, flat, of medium size.

White Egg. Its shape is nearly oval or egg; flesh very firm and fine-grained, thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are of snowy whiteness.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaf. A flat white sort, very sweet and fine-grained; excellent for garden culture and most beautiful.

Red, or Purple Top, Strap Leaved. The most widely cultivated and best known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above ground, and a very quick grower. Though used mainly for stock-feeding, it is highly esteemed as one of the finest table varieties.

Purple Top White Globe. An early variety, globe-shaped; heavy cropper; in other respects similar to the Red Top Strap Leaf. A handsome-looking bulb, and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early turnip for market garden purposes.

Large Red Top Norfolk. A handsome, spherical or slightly flattened root, reddish-purple above ground, with small top. Grown both for table use and stock.

Pomeranian White Globe. A large globe-shaped white variety; in good soil will grow to weigh twelve to fifteen pounds. Used mainly for feeding stock.

Cow Horn, or Long White. Roots carrot-shaped, and grows half above ground; flesh is firm, white and sweet, and is a good table variety.

Sweet German. It partakes largely of the nature of the ruta baga, and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet.

YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

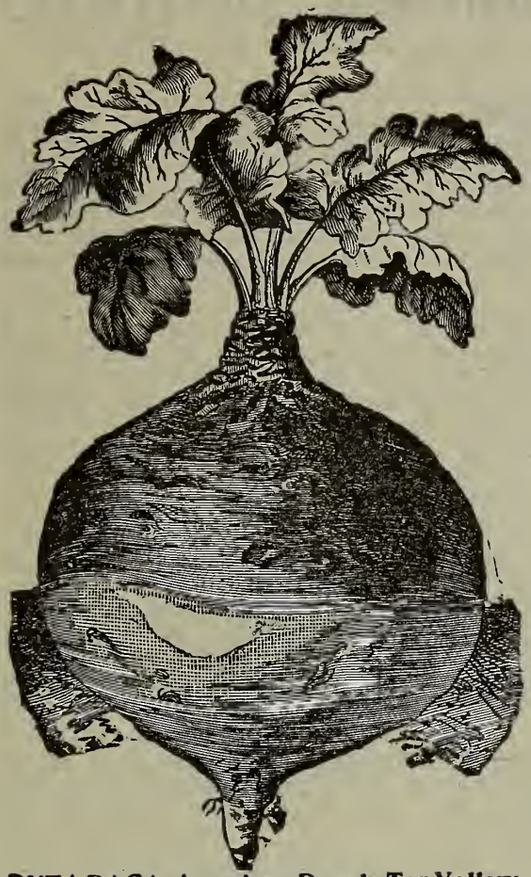
Large Amber Globe. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow.

Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball. Not of large size, but firm, hard, and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and is superior as a table variety.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary.

See Price List, page 81.

Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip.



RUTA BAGA-American Purple Top Yellow.

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; one pound per acre. Should be sown from the 20th of June to the middle of July, in drills two feet apart, and thinned out at the first working to ten inches between the plants.

American Purple Top Yellow, or Long Island. This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. Bulbs are of great size, yellow fleshed and purple crown.

Improved Purple Top, Yellow. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground. Has but little neck.

Yellow Swede. Shape oblong; dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath.

Carter's Imperial Purple Top Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. It is a hardy sort, yields heavily.

Monarch or Tankard. This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large tankard shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. This variety is sold also as Hurst's Monarch and Carter's Elephant.

Sweet Russian, or White. Grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich; an excellent keeper.

Sweet Herbs.

DILL. SAGE. SWEET MARJORAM. SUMMER SAVORY. THYME.

Basil. The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews, and highly-seasoned dishes.

Borage. The leaves are used for flavoring.

Dill. The seeds have an aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. They are used *for pickling with cucumbers.*

Lavender. An aromatic, medicinal herb.

Marjoram. A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the North. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart.

Rosemary. The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning.

Sage. A hardy perennial, cultivated for use as a condiment; it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring on very rich ground, cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart.

Summer Savory. A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram.

Thyme. This herb is perennial. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

See Price List, page 81.

HOW TO BUILD AND MANAGE HOTBEDS

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hotbed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hotbed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

Heating Material The best heating material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and soon become cold. What is wanted in the hotbed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart and, if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

Sash Some gardeners use sash made especially for hotbeds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled and the use of larger and better glass. We recommend that for home gardens the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet, and that the glass be not less than 10x14, laid with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

The Frame This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

The Soil This should be light, rich, friable. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

Making the Bed This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away the snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. It is of the utmost importance that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the other and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be evenly distributed over the surface of the bed and carefully leveled. The earth should not be shoveled or dumped in one or more places in the bed and then leveled; if this is done uneven settling of the bed invariably results. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees, but it soon subsides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hotbeds fail of good results from these causes and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheat, or wet, soggy soil.

Management of the Bed The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which is overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well built hotbed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

VALUABLE TABLES.

Quantity of Seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre of ground.

	Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants	½ lb.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants	5 lbs.
Barley	2½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 qt. to 150 ft. of drill	1 bu.
Beans, pole, 1 qt. to 200 hills	½ bu.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	6 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	6 lbs.
Brocoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	5 oz.
Broom Corn	10 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	5 oz.
Buckwheat	½ bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	5 oz.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 of drill	3 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	5 oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 7,000 plants	2 oz.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch	8 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil	8 lbs.
Clover, Medium	10 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2,500 plants	6 oz.
Corn, sweet, 1 qt. to 200 hills	8 qts.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 50 hills	2 lbs.
Egg plant, 1 oz. to 1,000 plants	8 oz.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill	3 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	½ bu.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill	
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills	2½ lbs.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2½ bu.
Grass, Blue, English	2½ bu.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	½ bu.
Grass, Mixed Lawn, 1 lb. to 600 sq. ft.	3 to 5 bu.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2 bu.
Grass, Timothy	¼ bu.
Hemp	½ bu.
Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	2 lbs.
Kohi-Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	1½ lbs.
Leek, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill	4 lbs.
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	3 lbs.
Martynia, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills	3 lbs.
Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Oats	2½ bu.
Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Seed for Sets	30 to 50 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill	8 bu.
Parsnip, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	3 lbs.
Parsley, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Peas, garden, 1 qt. to 100 feet of drill	2 bu.
Peas, field	2½ bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	4 oz.
Potatoes	8 bu.
Pumpkin, 1 quart to 300 hills	4 qts.
Radish, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	12 lbs.
Rye	1½ bu.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	15 lbs.
Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill	2 lbs.
Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills	2 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills	3 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	3 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	1 lb.
Vetches	2 bu.
Wheat	1 to 2 bu.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given distances.

Dis. apart.	No. Plants.
½ foot by ½ foot	174,240
1 foot by 1 foot	43,560
1½ feet by 1½ feet	19,360
2 feet by 2 feet	10,890
2½ feet by 2½ feet	6,969
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840
4 feet by 1 foot	10,888
4 feet by 2 feet	5,444
4 feet by 3 feet	3,629
4 feet by 4 feet	2,722
5 feet by 5 feet	1,742
6 feet	1,210
7 feet	889
8 feet	680
9 feet	573
10 feet	435
11 feet	360
12 feet	302
15 feet	193
18 feet	134
20 feet	108
25 feet	69
30 feet	49

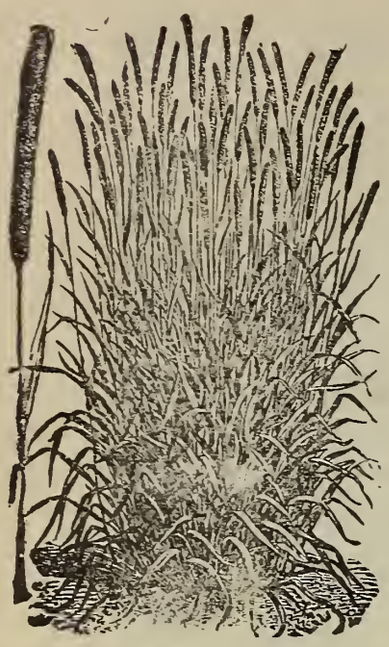
Weights of Various Articles.

Apples	per bu. 48 lbs.
Apples, dried	per bu. 22 lbs.
Barley	per bu. 48 lbs.
Beans	per bu. 60 lbs.
Buckwheat	per bu. 50 lbs.
Broom Corn	per bu. 46 lbs.
Blue Grass, Kentucky	per bu. 14 lbs.
Blue Grass, English	per bu. 24 lbs.
Bran	per bu. 20 lbs.
Canary Seed	per bu. 60 lbs.
Clover Seed	per bu. 60 lbs.
Corn, shelled	per bu. 56 lbs.
Corn, on ear	per bu. 70 lbs.
Corn Meal	per bu. 50 lbs.
Flax Seed	per bu 56 lbs.
Hemp Seed	per bu. 44 lbs.
Hungarian Grass Seed	per bu. 50 lbs.
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure	per bu. 60 lbs.
Millet	per bu. 50 lbs.
Malt	per bu 34 lbs.
Oats	per bu. 32 lbs.
Osage Orange	per bu. 33 lbs.
Orchard Grass	per bu. 14 lbs.
Onions	per bu. 50 lbs.
Peaches	per bu. 48 lbs.
Peas	per bu. 60 lbs.
Popcorn	per bu. 40 lbs.
Rape	per bu. 50 lbs.
Rye	per bu. 56 lbs.
Red Top Seed	per bu. 14 lbs.
Salt, coarse	per bu. 50 lbs.
Salt, Michigan	per bu. 56 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes	per bu. 50 lbs.
Timothy Seed	per bu. 45 lbs.
Tomatoes	per bu. 56 lbs.
Turnips	per bu. 60 lbs.
Wheat	per bu. 60 lbs.
Seasoned Beech Wood, per cord	5,616 lbs.
Seasoned Hickory, per cord	6,960 lbs.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

FOR HIGH-GRADE RE-CLEANED

GRASS SEED.



TIMOTHY.

TIMOTHY.

This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the North. Thrives best on moist loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Forty-five pounds per bushel.

RED TOP—FANCY.

In some sections this is called Rhode Island Bent Grass. In Pennsylvania and states farther south it is known as Herd's Grass, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. Sow in spring or fall.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Sometimes called June, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior. The Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutrious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. In Conjunction with white clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use four bushels of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasture, two bushels will be required; sow early in the spring, or in October or November. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

ORCHARD GRASS.

One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, two bushels are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that amount. It is perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well on almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately moist or irrigated lands. It is largely used, mixed with other grasses, for lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre, in spring.

HUNGARIAN.

This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet.

COMMON MILLET.

Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about 25 pound per acre, from May 1st to August 1st.

GERMAN, OR GOLDEN MILLET.

An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden-yellow and beautiful in appearance.

Clover Seeds.

MAMMOTH, OR LARGE RED.

Grows nearly twice the size of the common Red Clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight pounds per acre.

MEDIUM RED, OR JUNE.

This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall; and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre; more is required on old stiff soils than on new and lighter ones.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH.

The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone.

CRIMSON TREFOIL, OR SCARLET ITALIAN.

An annual variety. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; leaves long, blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red, or carmine color. It is sown in August or September in the South, but should not be planted in the North until Spring.

WHITE DUTCH.

A small, creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

LUCERNE, OR ALFALFA.

It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan sub-soil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth, and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich moist loam or sandy soil, having a deep porous sub-soil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five pounds per acre.

CLOVER, PEAS and VETCHES
Great Soil Improvers

MAKES POOR LAND RICH—MAKES RICH LAND MORE PRODUCTIVE

The wonderful value *of the forage crops* is not as yet fully appreciated by the average farmer. The enriching of the soil by commercial fertilizers or by rotation is still in its crude form. This is due to the natural fertility of our land; the farmer in general is content to raise average crops under ordinary conditions. But why not enrich your land, raise larger crops and at the same time have a goodly quantity of forage for your stock? The varieties listed herewith can all be sown as catch crops, they are all valuable for fattening purposes, they are adapted to various soils and conditions, and best of all their roots penetrate into the ground and bring up a rich supply of mineral matter that cannot be reached by ordinary plants, thereby leaving the earth richer and far more productive than heretofore. We desire to call your attention to the importance of these crops as fertilizers; also to the importance of using fertilizers. The quantity and quality of yield of grains and grasses depends first upon the seed, second upon the soil, third upon the culture. And every one of these three essentials can be improved upon by the grower.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER.

Alfalfa, being a leguminous plant, is able through the nodule forming bacteria within its roots to add nitrates to the soil and in this way increase its fertility to that extent. Since large yields of alfalfa draw on the soil rather heavily for the other elements of soil fertility, it usually requires the richest soil the farm affords, as returns justify the use of the land. Well-rotted barnyard manure is usually the most satisfactory fertilizer for alfalfa. Fresh manure is apt to carry large numbers of weed seeds; therefore, if necessary to use it, the application should be made to the preceding cultivated crop. Green-manure crops are especially efficient in increasing the humus in the soil, and this is exactly what many soils require if alfalfa is to be raised upon them.

If barnyard manure is not available and if there is not time for green manure crops, it is necessary to use commercial fertilizer liberally to any soil that may be lacking in fertility, rich in phosphoric acid and potash but may be low in nitrogen.

A deep, fertile, well drained soil, rich in lime and reasonably free from weeds is necessary.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

Very valuable *for fattening stock*, and can also be grown for soiling purposes, but are of greater value for fodder when fed as ground feed, or the vines can be cured for hay, which is of great nutritive value. They can be sown alone or with oats. If sown alone, sow two bushels to the acre. If with oats sow one bushel of peas and one bushel of oats. The latter method is the most profitable and a double crop can be secured at the same time. Threshed together they can be easily separated, but make a desirable feed when ground together for fattening stock.

SAND OR WINTER VETCH.

Improves poor, *sandy or gravelly soils*. The earliest crop for cutting and plowing under in spring, being nearly a month earlier than Crimson Clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting spring crops. This Vetch is beyond doubt one of the most valuable fodder plants for Michigan and Northwestern States, owing to its adaptability to withstand severe drought, heat and cold. The vines are very similar to pea vines, but are more slender and much more thickly clad with leaves and side stems, which furnish nice succulent feed. Individual plants will make a ten-foot growth before going to seed. A sowing made in August or September make excellent pasturage for sheep or hogs, the crop in 50 days being two feet high. After close eating it can be left to prevent soil washing during winter and early spring, thus effecting a great saving of soluble mineral fertilizers contained in the soil. The Department of Agriculture at Washington estimates the value of a plowed-under crop of this Vetch as equivalent to putting into the ground $16 to $45 worth of commercial fertilizer to the acre. It is one of the first plants to start into growth in spring, covering the ground with a heavy crop early in May. Sowing may be made in the *Fall or Spring*, using 30 pounds of seed to the acre, either broadcast or in drills three feet apart. To get the best results from it sow about one-half bushel of Rye or Oats with it, to furnish support for the vines. On good, rich soil it yields enormous crops of green fodder, runing from 10 to 15 tons to the acre. It is also a remarkable grower on sandy or thin land.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

GRIT AND BONE MAKE HENS LAY!

Mica Crystal Grit.

IT IS GOOD FOR POULTRY, PIGEONS, CHICKENS, GEESE, TURKEYS AND BIRDS.

Everyone knows that hens have no teeth and that the food is masticated in the gizzard. The gizzard itself is a feeble agent, and cannot perform its functions without the aid of some substance that is hard and sharp. Nature prompts the hen to pick up the swallow gravel, glass, small shells and other substances, but it may be noticed that they prefer such as are sharp and irregular; and the gizzard is not injured, no matter if the sharpest and keenest glass be swallowed.

Common sense, therefore, teaches us, and all authorities on poultry unite in saying, that grit or shell is absolutely essential to the good health and egg producing qualities of the fowl.

For the Young Chickens

Feed nothing for twenty-four hours after the chick is hatched, excepting **MICA CRYSTAL GRIT (Chick Size.)**

And after you begin feeding the regular food, keep a small pan or box of the grit, frequently replenishing, where they can have easy access to it. It will prevent much of the looseness of the bowels (bowel disease) which is so fatal and which is largely caused by indigestion, from undigested food in the gizzard and crop. Give them plenty of chick size and they will be strong and healthy, will grow up to be a credit to the farm, and a source of profit to the owner. Mica Crystal Grit has given the highest satisfaction to all who have used it, and we recommend it to all poultry raisers as being as necessary as food itself. Send us a trial order, and you will never be without **MICA CRYSTAL GRIT.** We sell two sizes, viz: *Poultry size*, 5-lb. bag 12c., 10 lbs. 20c., 25 lbs. 40c., 100 lbs. $1.00. *Pigeon and Chick size*, each, 5-lb. bag 15c., 10 lbs. 25c., 25 lbs. 50c., 100 lbs. $1.25.

Meat Meal

This is prepared with great care, and is shipped by us to all parts of the United States, principally to parties who are engaged in raising poultry and eggs for market. It is the finest thing we know of to make hens lay during the winter. High prices always prevail at this season of the year, which makes it extremely profitable to feed. 5 lbs. 20c., 10 lbs. 35c., 50 lbs. $1.50, 100 lbs. $2.50.

Crushed Oyster Shell.

This is a most important article for the poultry yard through the winter, and should be liberally supplied to the fowls. When everything is frozen or covered with snow, they must be helped out if eggs are wanted, 5 lbs. 12c., 10 lbs. 20c., 25-lb bag 40c., 100 lbs. $1.00.

Granulated Bone.

Is about the size of wheat, and can be fed like any other food in grain, about one handful for every five fowls daily, or every other day. In either manner it furnishes a valuable food for poultry at all seasons of the year. 5 lbs. 20c., 10 lbs. 35c., 100 lbs. $2.50.

Bone Meal.

For mixing once a day with soft feed this is unsurpassed. Laying hens and young chickens whose digestive powers are not strong are much benefited by this, especially during the winter months, or where closely confined in yards. This is the same as the "Granulated Bone" described above, only it is ground much finer. 5 lbs. 25c., 100 lbs., $2.50.

Sure Death to Lice.

This is in the form of a very fine tobacco powder and should be thoroughly dusted in the nests, "wallows," poultry houses and coops. 1 lb. 5 c., 5 lbs. 20c.

Canada Field Pea.

A very small round pea, which pigeons are fond of and can swallow readily.

Sunflower

Used largely for feeding birds and pigeons. Lb. 15c, 2 lbs. 25c.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF
Choice Flower Seeds

THE following list of Flower Seeds has been carefully revised, and contains only the leading varieties of acknowledged merit carefully selected and thoroughly tested. Annuals grow from the seed, bloom and perish in one season. Biennials generally bloom the first and second years and then die. Perennials bloom the second year and every year thereafter, some perishing after three or four years, others continue indefinitely. Some perennials, if started early, bloom the first year.

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS

A handsome, hardy, herbaceous annual, one foot high. The finely cut, dark green foliage, in which are set the intense blood red flowers, gives the plant a very striking appearance, Per pkt., 5c

AGERATUM

AGERATUM

Half hardy annual. Height, 6 inches In bloom the whole summer. Easily raised from seed, which should be sown in March, or earlier, in a hot-bed or window, and transferred to the open ground in June.

Ageratum, Imperial Dwarf—Blue.....Per pkt., 5c
Ageratum, Imperial Dwarf—White..... " 5c

ALYSSUM

One of the sweetest and most useful of summer flowers. It may be used for edgings, rockwork, hanging baskets, etc. Continues in bloom the entire season; free-flowering and easily cultivated. Hardy annual.

Sweet—Flowers pure white.....Per pkt., 5c
Little Gem—Dwarf, compact habit, three to four inches high, excellent for edging; white flowers ..Per pkt., 5c

AMARANTHUS

Tricolor—A hardy annual with leaves of red, yellow and green; well known as "Joseph's Coat." Two to three feet high .....Per pkt., 5c

Ammobium

(Everlasting). Valuable for winter bouquets in connection with grasses and other everlastings. The flowers are pure white. Hardy annual; two feet high.....Per Pkt., 5c

Ampelopsis

Veitchii (Japan, or Boston Ivy).—This plant will cling and creep along the smoothest wall, covering it with a mantle of ivy-like green leaves whose colors change to brilliant hues in the fall. It makes but feeble growth the first year from seed, but when once established grows very vigorously and rapidly. Hardy perennial, Pkt., 10c

SWEET ALYSSUM

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus

This graceful climbing Asparagus has a fine foliage, and will last for weeks after being cut. It is an excellent house plant.....Per pkt., 10c

Asparagus Sprengeri

The fronds frequently grow 4 feet long, and are now considered indispensable in all fine decorations; grows readily from seed.....Per pkt., 10c

Asperula

A profuse flowering plant, with deliciously sweet scented bright azure blue flowers, and elegant foliage. Hardy annual.

Odorata (Woodroof).—Very fragrant..... " 5c

Aster

Hardy annual. It is unnecessary to dwell on the great beauty of these popular favorites, as they are appreciated by everyone. Our seed is the very finest it is possible to procure. We recommend our friends to plant a number of varieties, as no other annuals give so magnificent a display during the late summer and fall months. The seed may be planted out of doors as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and at intervals till the first of July. The more costly seed may be sown in boxes kept in the house or a hot-bed, but given plenty of air and light, and the young plants set in the open ground as soon as the weather is favorable.

EARLY FLOWERING VARIETIES

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING ASTERS

Queen of the Market

The earliest flowering first-class Aster, coming into flower in July or fully three weeks in advance of the general run; of branching habit; flowers of good size and borne on long stems, making them exceedingly valuable for cutting; excellent for growing under glass; 1 foot.

Rose	Per Pkt.	5c
Flesh Color	"	5c
White	"	5c
Scarlet	"	5c
Light Blue	"	5c
Dark Blue	"	5c
Mixed, all colors	"	5c

Dwarf Chrysanthemum—Plant about twelve inches high, bearing flowers which are often three inches in diameter and very bright in color. Mixed colors.....Pkt. 10c

Victoria

A strain in which the petals curve outward, overlapping like those of the double dahlia. Plants about eighteen inches high and very free-flowering; flowers very brilliant in color. Good for pot culture.

Crimson	Per Pkt.	10c
Peach Blossom	"	10c
Violet	"	10c
White, pure	"	10c
Mixed Colors	"	10c

Truffaut's Perfection Pæony Flowered

The plants are about eighteen inches high and produce very large, perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers with petals curving upward and inward, forming blooms of great beauty. The different colors come quite true to name.

White	Per Pkt.	10c	***Crimson***	Per Pkt.	10c
Light Blue	"	10c	***Scarlet***	"	10c
Rose	"	10c	***Mixed,*** all colors	"	10c

Ostrich Plume

This magnificent class bears some resemblance to the Comet, differing in the candelabra form of growth and greater freedom of bloom, but its greatest merit is in the flowers, which are of immense size; made up of much longer, more loosely formed petals, equaling the best Japanese Chrysanthemums; blooms in August.

Pure White	Per Pkt.	10c	***Lavender***	Per Pkt.	10c
Salmon Rose	"	10c	***Mixed,*** all colors	"	5c

TALL LATE-FLOWERING VARIETIES

Comet

In this class the petals are very long and recurved, having much the effect of the finest chrysanthemums. They are of varied and beautiful colors, and one of the most popular sorts, continuing in bloom till quite late in the season.

Pink	Per Pkt.	10c	***Lavender***	Per Pkt.	10c
White	"	10c	***Mixed,*** all colors	"	10c

Semple's Branching

A class of very strong growing asters not coming into bloom until very late, but producing flowers large, double, perfect in form, and borne on long stems.

Crimson	Per Pkt.	10c	***Dark Purple***	Per Pkt	10c
Lavender	"	10c	***Flesh Pink***	"	10c
Light Blue	"	10c	***White***	"	10c
Pink	"	10c	***Semple's Mixed***	"	5c

BALSAM

(Lady Slipper, or Touch-Me-Not). One of the oldest and best known summer-blooming annuals, of easy culture, producing the most striking flowers in abundance. Desirable for garden or pot culture. The soil should be of the richest and best quality. Set them about 15 inches apart, and give them plenty of manure-water. Tender annuals; 2 feet.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

Double Camellia, extra fine mixed, as double as a camellia, which it resembles; white, blotched with various colors.....Per Pkt. 5c

Choice Double Dwarf Mixed.....Per Pkt. 5c

Double Pure White, well adapted for florists, for bouquets; very double.....Per Pkt. 5c

Mixed Double Rose, has perfectly double, rose-like blossoms of almost every shade and color.....Pkt. 5c

BALLOON VINE

(***Love-in-a-Puff***) A rapid-growing annual climber, succeeds best in light soil and warm situation; flowers white; seed vessels look like miniature ballons; Pkt. 5c

Bachelor's Button

Corn Flower. This is the flower seen in such great abundance in the fields of Europe, and to a less extent in this country; in its improved form it is one of the most attractive of garden flowers If seed is sown as soon as the ground is fit in the spring and the flowers picked so as to prevent the plant exhausting itself by seeding it will furnish a profusion of bright blue, white, or pink flowers, from July till late in autumn. One to two feet high.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA

Emperor William, Dark Blue.....Pkt. 5c

Double Choice Mixed (Bachelor's Button.) Produces larger, more globular flowers than the common variety.....Pkt. 5c

Begonias Tuberous-Rooted

Plants of great value for summer decoration or window gardening, blooming the first season from seed, if sown in February or March, in a temperature of 60 degrees. To secure the best of results they should be planted out as soon as the ground becomes warm They are covered the whole summer with bright and elegant flowers.

Single. Extra choice mixed .....Pkt. 25c ***Double.*** Extra choice mixed .....Pkt. 25c

CALCEOLARIA

An ornamental plant, producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers early in the spring, and a universal favorite for decorating the greenhouse or conservatory. Our strains have been grown especially for us, and can be relied upon to produce nothing but flowers of the largest size and most brilliant coloring.

Hybrida Grandiflora, Mixed. Large flowering beautiful, rich, self-colored flowers; saved from a choice collection; 20 inches.....Pkt., 25c

CALLIOPSIS TINCTORIA

Calliopsis, or Coreopsis

Very showy border plants, producing in great profusion and for a long time flowers which are bright yellow and rich brown, either self colored or with these colors and red contrasted.

Coreopsis Tinctoria. Although a native plant, is one of the most desirable of our garden flowers. It produces an abundance of brilliantly colored flowers, varying from a clear yellow to deep, rich brown, often the two colors being beautifully contrasted in the same blossom. They are borne on long, graceful stems and are very desirable for decorative purposes Very hardy and profuse blooming annual. Fine Mixed....Pkt. 5c

Lanceolata Grandiflora, a hardy perennial, blooming the first year and producing on long stems a constant succession of very rich yellow flowers, about three inches in diameter; exceedingly valuable for decorative purposes .....Pkt. 10c

CANDYTUFT

Universally known and cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers early in spring; when sown in April, flowers from July till frost comes. Hardy and easy to cultivate. Single plants transplanted look well and bloom profusely. Hardy annual.

CANDYTUFT

Giant White Hyacinth Flowered—Improved strain. The flower heads are of immense size, 6 inches long and about 3 inches across, resembling a Dutch Hyacinth. They are pure white, and furnish excellent material for cutting.. ..... Per pkt., 10c

Giant White Empress—Large trusses of pure white flowers, fine florist's variety.. ..... Per pkt., 5c

Odorata—Pure white, sweet-scented flowers; pinnated foliage; 1 foot high ..... Per pkt., 5c

Rose Carmine ..... " 5c

Dark Purple..... " 5c

Finest Mixed—All colors..... " 5c

Canterbury Bell

(*Campanula Medium*). Handsome, hardy, biennial of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted or thinned to eighteen inches or two feet apart. Has large, bell-shaped flowers which are strikingly effective. Height, one to four feet. One of the wild forms of Campanula is the "Blue Bells of Scotland."

Double White ..... Per pkt., 10c

Double Blue..... " 10c

Double Mixed..... " 5c

Single Mixed..... " 5c

Canary Bird Flower

A beautiful climber with curiously shaped, little, canary colored blossoms. Will blossom freely from July till killed by frost.

Tender annual..... Per pkt., 5c

CANNA

Dwarf, Large Flowering French. Unquestionably the finest of bedding plants for the American climate. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in sandy loam, and place in a hot-bed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass until the proper season for planting out.

Finest Large Flowering, Mixed—Three feet high..... Per pkt., 5c

CARNATION

Carnations are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and richness of colors. They are indispensable, both for greenhouse culture in winter and for the garden in summer. The Marguerite type are the best for summer flowering.

Choice Double Mixed—Best for garden culture.....Pkt., 10c

Double Dwarf Vienna Mixed—Large flowered and comes into bloom early. Produces flowers of many colors and beautiful markings..... ....Per pkt., 25c

Double Red Grenadin—Plants a little smaller and less erect than the White Grenadin but come into bloom a little earlier and are fully as floriferous. Flowers double, fragrant and of rich, deep red color Per pkt., 25c

Double White Grenadin..... " 25c

CARNATION

Marguerite Carnations

These are deservedly the most popular Carnations with the amateur, as they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. The strain offered is of semi-dwarf, robust habit, requiring no artificial support. and producing on long, strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully fringed highly-scented flowers.

Deep Crimson..Per pkt., 10c ***Firey Scarlet***..Per pkt., 10c

Sulphur Yellow " 10c ***Striped***..... " 10c

Bright Rose.. . " 10c ***Pure White***.... " 10c

Mixed - All colors. " 5c

Giant Marguerite Carnation

An improved strain, producing flowers of immense size, frequently measuring 2½ to 3 inches across. Strong, vigorous growers, and wonderfully free-flowering; mixed colors, Per pkt., 10c

CASTOR BEAN (*Ricinus*)

Tall majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet or of green, prickly fruit. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual, six to fifteen feet high.

CASTOR BEAN (RICINUS)

Zanzibariensis, a comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth. Plant grows from ten to fifteen feet high. Leaves have a brilliant lustre, measure about thirty inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems. Mixed varieties.....Per pkt., 5c

Sanguineus (Tricolor)—Blood red stalks with red venation in leaves; height about six feet.....Per pkt., 5c

Mixed .... " 5c

CENTAUREA

VARIETIES CULTIVATED FOR THEIR FOLIAGE

Candidissima—Ornamental plants of great beauty; foliage deeply cut, silvery white and densely covered with white hairs. Half hardy perennial... .....Per pkt., 10c

Gymnocarpa—Sometimes called Dusty Miller. Valuable because of its silvery gray foliage and graceful, drooping habit of growth. Half hardy perennial; one-half to two feet high. .....Per pkt., 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUMS *ANNUAL VARIETIES.*

Showy and effective garden favorites, extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer-flowering border plants, and quite distinct from the autumn-flowering varieties.

Carinatum Burridgeanum, crimson, white center; single.....Per pkt.. 5c

Carinatum Eclipse, pure golden yellow, with a bright purplish-scarlet ring or center on the ray florets, the disc being dark brown; very striking .....Per pkt., 5c

Coronarium, double white...... " 5c

Coronarium, double yellow, very attractive, rich golden yellow flowers abundantly produced " 5c

Mixed, Carinatum and Coronarium varieties... .... " 5c

CINERARIA

A well-known greenhouse plant, having a range and brightness of color scarcely surpassed. It may be had in bloom through the greater part of the year. Seed should be sown from July to October for winter blooming.

Hybrida Grandiflora—This strain of Cineraria cannot be surpassed, either for size of flowers or beauty of color. Many of the blooms measure 2½ inches in diameter. We have received very flattering reports from florists and private gardeners of their success with our Cineraria seed, Pkt., 25c

CLARKIA

A desirable, free-growing plant, blooming in almost any soil, but when planted in rich loam its beauty is unsurpassed. Will continue in bloom nearly all summer. Sow in April or May and thin out. Hardy annual.

Finest Double—Mixed.....Per pkt., 5c

CLEMATIS

Handsome hardy climbers, for training on walls, trellises, etc., or drooping over rock work. Hardy perennial.

Large-Flowering Mixed (***Jackman's***)—Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of charming shades of blue, pkt., 10c

Paniculata—One of the finest. Of robust habit, and covered from the ground to the summit with pure white, fragrant flowers, freely produced, completely hiding the foliage. The flowers are followed by pretty seed pods of bronzy red. 12 feet .....Per pkt., 10c

COBEA SCANDENS

A fine, rapid growing climber with handsome foliage and large, bell-shaped flowers, green at first, but rapidly changing to a beautiful, deep violet blue. A well established plant will run about thirty feet in a season, covering a large veranda with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Tender perennial, pkt., 10c

COCKSCOMB

Free-blooming, graceful plants, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich, producing spikes of beautiful feathery and comb-shaped flowers. Half hardy annuals.

Glasgow Prize—A superb sort, with enormous, rich, deep crimson combs.....Per pkt., 10c

Dwarf Mixed..... " 5c

COCKSCOMB

COLUMBINE

COLEUS

Leaves are of many shades of color and have a rich, velvety appearance of extraordinary beauty. Tender perennial.

Finest Hybrids Mixed.....Per pkt., 25c

Extra Choice Large Leaved, Mixed ..... " 25c

Columbine

They are of the easiest culture, and when once established, will furnish for many years a magnificient display of the handsomest flowers each spring and summer. Hardy herbaceous perennials; two to three feet high.

Double Mixed—Best and finest colors .....Per pkt., 10c

COSMOS

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decoration when other flowers are scarce. Should be sown in spring, in the open ground, when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. Plant about 18 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high, the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth.

Mammoth Perfection

A magnificent selection, bearing flowers of mammoth size and perfect form, and representing the highest development in Cosmos to date. We offer it in the following colors:

Crimson.....Per pkt., 5c
Dark Pink..... " 5c
Pure White ..... " 5c
Choice Mixed ..... " 5c

COSMOS

CYPRESS VINE

Cyclamen

Well known and universally admired tuberous rooted plants producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. Tender perennial; one foot high.

Persicum, giganteum — Characterized by beautiful foliage and profuse bloom; each flower is from two to two and a half inches long.

White..Per pkt., 25c ***Scarlet***..Per pkt., 25c
Pink.... " 25c ***Mixed***.. " 25c

CYPRESS VINE

A most beautiful climber with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped rose, scarlet or white blossoms, which contrast most effectively with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about fifteen feet high.

Scarlet .....Per pkt., 5c
White.... " 5c
Mixed..... " 5c

Daisy

The Daisy has been so far improved by selection and careful cultivation, that good seed will give at least eighty per cent. of double flowers, that are as large as any of the named sorts that are propagated by division of the roots and are sold at a high price. The plants bloom well in the house and are splendid for early spring and summer flowering when planted in a slightly shaded situation.

Double White.....Per pkt., 10c
Double Red—Finest strain..... " 10c
Double Mixed..... " 5c

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

Datura

Large, branching plants, producing very large, handsome, double or single trumpet-shaped blossoms of exquisite fragrance. Tender annuals; three feet high.

Wighti—Pure white at the center, passing into lilac and blue; magnificent single flowers ...Per pkt., 5c
Mixed—Yellow, white and lilac..... " 5c

DRACAENA

Indivisa.....Per pkt., 10c

Eschscholtzia

(California Poppy). The state flower of California. A genus of the Poppy family, fully as valuable as the common Poppy for garden ornamentation as it blooms almost continually throughout the season. A bed of these in full bloom is most handsome and beautiful in color. Hardy annuals; height one foot.

Fine Mixed.....Per pkt., 5c

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis). A favorite old fashioned flower, bearing clusters of blue blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border. Hardy perennial.

Alpestris Blue—Plant of compact, bushy habit, six to eight inches high; flowers large, blue.....Per pkt., 5c
Oblongata..... " 10c

FOUR O'CLOCK

FOUR O'CLOCK

(Marvel of Peru), The flowers are funnel shaped, white, red, yellow or striped with these colors, and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night, and generally perish before noon the next day. The abundance of new flowers produced daily affords a constant succession of fine blooms. Sow seed in open ground. Hardy annual; two feet high.

Red.....Per pkt., 5c ***White***....Per pkt., 5c
Rose Yellow " 5c ***Fine Mixed*** " 5c

GAILLARDIA

FOXGLOVE

(Digitalis). Grows to the height of three or four feet, affording dense spikes of brilliantly colored flowers which are terminal and half as long as height of plant. Colors white, lavender and rose. Does not usually blossom until the second year. Hardy biennials or perennials.

Fine Mixed..... Per pkt., 5c

FUCHSIA

There are a great many exceedingly beautiful varieties propogated by cuttings, but the plants are easily grown from seed and one can depend upon getting fine flowers, some of which are as beautiful as the expensive named sorts. Tender perennial.

Double, Finest Mixed.....Per pkt , 25c

Gaillardia

Picta, one foot high; flowers crimson and yellow. Hardy annual; with root protection in winter is a perennial..... Per pkt., 5c
Picta Lorenziana—Gay colored flowers abundantly produced, from July until hard freezing. Hardy annual, one foot high; with root protection in winter, a perennial. Sulphur, orange, claret and amaranth mixd., pkt. 10c
Grandiflora—Largest flowers of the species; scarlet and orange; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial.....Per pkt., 1c

GODETIA

Geranium

The flowers and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties, render the Geranium very desirable for pot culture and bedding. Half hardy perennial. Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.

Zonale, double flowered sorts—All colors mixed.....Per pkt., 15c

Gilia Tricolor

A very graceful plant which will thrive in almost any situation, producing a cloud of gracefully poised blue flowers with yellow and purple centers. Hardy annual; one foot high.....Per pkt., 5c

Globe Amaranth

A desirable everlasting, valued for its handsome, globular heads of flowers, which if cut when well matured, will retain their beauty through the winter. Tender annual; twelve to eighteen inches high.

Mixed.....Per pkt., 5c

Godetia

Beautiful garden plants, having large, delicately shaded blossoms Easily cultivated in any good garden soil. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

Mixed.....Per pkt., 5c

Gourd

A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped colored fruit. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Dish Cloth—A rapid climber, having long, green fruit, inside a fibrous mass, which, when shell and seeds are removed makes an excellent bath sponge .....Per pkt., 5c

Orange—The well known Mock Orange..... " 5c

Japanese Nest Egg—The fruits are white and about the size of hen's eggs; they make excellent nest eggs .....Per pkt., 5c

Apple Shaped—Yellow, beautifully striped ..... " 5c

Pear Shaped—Striped yellow, green and cream color..... " 5c

Pear Shaped, ringed—Exceedingly beautiful fruit with rings of various shades of yellow running around it; green ends.....Per pkt., 5c

Bottle—Curiously and handsomely shaped fruit..... " 5c

Corsican—Elegant fruit and rapid climber ..... " 5c

Siphon, or Dipper—Useful for dippers ..... " 5c

Powder Horn—In the form of a powder horn..... " 5c

Hercules' Club—The longest of all the varieties ..... " 5c

Mixed ..... " 5c

Grevillea

Robusta—A very beautiful and graceful decorative plant with fern-like foliage, excellent for table decoration; easily raised from seed, producing good-sized plants in a short time.....Per pkt., 10c

Gypsophila

Delicate, free flowering, little plants, covered with a profusion of white and pink, small, star-shaped flowers. Well adapted for hanging baskets or edgings, and valuable in conjunction with other flowers for making bouquets. Will thrive anywhere.

Elegans, Mixed—White and pink flowers. Hardy annual; one foot high.....Per pkt., 5c

Muralis—One of the most charming and graceful border plants to be found in any collection. As easily grown as candytuft. Pink flowers; hardy annual; six inches high .....Per pkt., 5c

HELICHRYSUM

(Everlasting). Large, full, double flowers of various colors, from bright yellow to scarlet. Hardy annual; two feet high.

Mixed.....Per pkt., 5c

Heliotrope

Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Half hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed.

Fine Mixed—Very choice..... Per pkt., 10c

HELICHRYSUM

HOLLYHOCK

Hollyhock

One of the most majestic of hardy plants, and a clump or line in any garden gives an effect not attainable with any other plant. For planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers it is without equal. The seeds offered have been saved from the finest double flowers.

Double White ..... pkt., 10c ***Double Red*** ..... pkt., 10c
" ***Yellow*** ..... " 10c " ***Pink*** ..... " 10c
" ***Salmon Rose*** ..... " 10c " ***Choice Mixed*** ..... " 10c

Allegheny—Mammoth flowers, wonderfully formed of loosely arranged, fringed petals, which look as if made from the finest China silk, and have none of the formality of the ordinary type. The colors vary from the palest shrimp pink to deep red. The plants are of strong growth, sending up spikes 6 to 7 feet high.

Extra Choice Double Mixed ..... Per pkt., 10c

Hyacinth Bean

A fine climber, producing abundantly clusters of purple or white flowers which are followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Fine Purple ..... Per pkt., 5c ***White*** ..... Per pkt., 5c
Mixed—The above mixed ..... " 5c

Ice Plant

The leaves and stems are succulent and appear as though covered with ice crystals. Tender annual trailer; six inches high ..... Per pkt., 5c

Impatiens Sultani

Compact growing plants producing a constant succession of brilliant rose-scarlet flowers. Very desirable for pot culture or the open ground ..... Per pkt., 25c

Job's Tears

Curious ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. Strings of handsome beads are made from the seeds. Hardy annual; three feet high..... Per pkt., 5c

Kochia

(***Standing Cypress, or Belvedere***). ***Scoparia***—An easily-grown annual, which sown thinly in spring soon forms a cypress-like hedge of the most lively green and of perfect symmetry; by midsummer it attains a height of about 3 feet, and on the approach of autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red; a splendid plant to divide the vegetable from the flower garden, or for forming a hedge for the summer for any purpose..... Per pkt., 10c

Lantana

These plants form small, hardy shrubs and produce pink, yellow, orange and white flowers in great abundance the first season from seed.

Finest French Hybrids Mixed..... Per pkt., 10c

Larkspur

One of the handsomest and most useful of plants, and for large gardens is invaluable.

Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed—Produces beautiful spikes of double flowers in many shades. Hardy annual; one foot high, Pkt., 5c

HYACINTH BEAN

LARKSPUR

Double Tall Rocket—Flowers double, borne on spikes, about fifteen inches long. Hardy annual; 2 ft. high, Pkt. 5c
Perennial Mixed. ..... Per pkt., 10c

Linaria Cymbalaria

(Kenilworth Ivy). A pretty trailing plant for covering rock work, and very useful for hanging baskets. Hardy perennial ..... Per pkt., 10c

Linum

(Scarlet Flax). A beautiful and effective plant, of slender and delicate growth, having a profusion of bright flowers. If the seed be sown in hotbed and the plants transplanted into good rich soil, one foot apart, the period of flowering will be much advanced but the seed can be sown in open ground after the weather is warm. Hardy annual; about one and one-half feet high ..... Per pkt., 5c

Lobelia

A most elegant and useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edgings, pots or rockeries. They make a neat edging for beds of white flowers, and are very effective in masses, being always completely covered with flowers.

Emperor William—Fine, compact variety with intense blue flowers. Half hardy annual ..... Per pkt., 10c
Erinus Gracilis—Flowers dark blue, white centers; fine for baskets, vases, etc., trailing gracefully, blooming profusely. Half hardy annual; six inches high.... Per pkt., 5c

Lophospermum

Scandens—Highly ornamental annual climber, showy, rosy purple foxglove-like flowers; ten feet high, Per pkt., 10c

Marigold

No flower garden seems complete without this fine old fashioned flower. The African varieties are tall, usually two feet or more while the French are more dwarf. All are desirable. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

METEOR MARIGOLD

African, El Dorado, Double—Flowers about three inches in diameter, imbricated and extremely double.....per pkt. 5c

African, Double Mixed..... " 5c

French, Double Dwarf, Mixed..... " 5c

Prince of Orange—Large, double, golden yellow flowers, the petals of which are shaded with dark orange; very useful for cutting.....per pkt. 5c

Meteor—Large, extremely double, light yellow, passing into orange at the border of each petal.....per pkt., 5c

Mignonette

A well known hardy annual, producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. Thrives best in cool temperature.

Red Victoria—Dark red blossoms, very valuable.....per pkt., 10c

Allen's Defiance—One of the finest sorts; enormous spikes.....per pkt., 10c

Machet—Of dwarf and vigorous growth, with numerous stout flower stalks, terminated by massive spikes of red flowers. One of the very best for pot culture.....per pkt., 5c

Reseda Odorata Grandiflora—large flowered, sweet scented.....per pkt., 5c

MIGNONETTE

Mimulus

Strikingly handsome flowers of easiest cultivation Perennial in the greenhouse, annual in open air. Start under glass

Moschatus (Musk Plant). Cultivated on account of the musky odor of the plant. Flowers pale yellow, lightly dotted and splashed with brown.....per pkt., 10c

Moon Flower

One of the most vigorous of all summer climbers. Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season and be covered with large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day The hard, outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not to cut any deeper than the hard shell and seed planted about one inch deep in moist soil in a box or pan and set in a warm place. After plants are up tend carefully and plant out doors in a sunny situation when danger of frost is past. Water freely throughout summer. Rich soil tends to make the plant run to vines and leaves, while poor earth will produce earlier and more abundant flowers, white seed .....pkt, 10c

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORY

Morning Glory

A handsome, showy climber of easy culture, suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc., if support be given for the vines. It is so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil, but will bloom earlier if in poor soil. Hardy annual; ten feet high.

Striped.....per pkt. 5c ***Blue***.....per pkt. 5c ***Crimson***.....per pkt. 5c

White..... " 5c ***Purple***..... " 5c ***Mixed***..... " 5c

Imperial Japanese—The flowers are of greatly increased size and most distinct colorings, while the foliage is also wonderfully varied and attractive. The large leaves come in many distinct forms; in some cases the leaves are heavy marbled with white or golden yellow. Our choice mixed strain embraces nearly thirty distinct shades and colorings, flowers ranging from deep rich purple to pure silvery white. It must be remembered that the vines are not so hardy nor such vigorous climbers as the Common Morning Glories.

Choice Mixed.....per pkt., 5c

NASTURTIUM

Dwarf Nasturtium

A bed of dwarf nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, blooming all the season. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

Aurora, light reddish-orange, veined with carmine.....Per pkt., 5c
Bronze colored, bronze-orange..... " 5c
Crimson, rich, dark crimson..... " 5c
Empress of India, small, compact plant, dark scarlet flowers, very dark foliage..... " 5c
King Theodore, dark scarlet maroon..... " 5c
Pearl, pale yellow..... " 5c
Rose, a warm rose-pink..... " 5c
Scarlet, scarlet-orange..... " 5c
Schillings Striped, bright yellow, maroon stripes..... " 5c
Yellow, rich golden yellow..... " 5c
Dwarf, Choice mixed, ½ Oz. 10c; 1 Oz. 15c..... " 5c

NASTURTIUM

Chameleon Nasturtiums

When a plant of this novel sort is in full bloom, one can find upon it flowers of almost every shade of color and form of marking known to nasturtiums. No matter what color a flower may be when it opens, it is continually changing until it fades. Unlike many flowers which are notable because curious, those of the Chameleon Nasturtium are always beautiful and attractive.

Dwarf Chameleon.....Per pkt. 10c
Tall Chameleon..... " 10c

Trailing Nasturtiums

The Lobbianum differs from the common running nasturtium in being less rank growing, more floriferous, and having richer, more varied colored flowers of many shades, from the richest scarlet to very deep maroon. Fine for covering arbors, trellises and rustic work. Half hardy annual; about ten feet high.

Bright Yellow, with carmine stain..Per pkt., 5c
Brilliant, intense deep scarlet..... " 5c
Cardinal, dark scarlet..... " 5c
Chestnut Brown, rich red maroon.. " 5c
Giant of Battles, sulphur, red blotches " 5c
Hemisphaericum, straw color, blotched and suffused with scarlet orange. " 5c
King of the Blacks, crimson-maroon with darker markings..... " 5c
Light Yellow, with rich maroon stain " 5c
Rose, a deep shade, distinct and attractive..... " 5c
Spitfire, bright, fiery scarlet, very floriferous..... " 5c
Tall, Choice mixed, ½Oz. 10c; 1 Oz. 15c " 5c

Madam Gunter's Hybrid

Flowers are striped or blotched with shades of red on yellow and orange ground, forming a combination of exceeding brilliancy and beauty. About four feet high. Half hardy annual.....Per pkt., 5c

Nicotiana Affinis

Handsome garden plants of the tobacco family, valuable for the freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half hardy annuals; three feet high. Flowers white, salver-shaped, having long, tubular corollas, and are of exquisite fragrance. Deserve a place in every garden..... Per pkt., 5c

Oxalis

Very pretty, herbaceous plants with richly colored blossoms, They thrive well in a mixture of loam and sand. Desirable for greenhouse decoration, rock work or baskets. Half hardy perennial.

Rosea, rose colored.....Per pkt., 10c
Alba, white..... " 10c
Mixed, above colors..... " 10c

PANSY

This attractive plant is too well-known to require any description, as it is a favorite with all; the seed can be sown from September to March. The best plants are obtained from seed sown in the autumn, and protected during the winter; these flower early in the spring. The plants from spring sowing should be planted in a shady border; they produce fine large flowers in the autumn. Pansies require fresh soil, enriched with decomposed manure. Our seeds are from the most noted European growers. The choice strains being unsurpassed for size and form of flower, beauty of markings, brilliancy and variety of colors and shades Hardy perennial. Six inches.

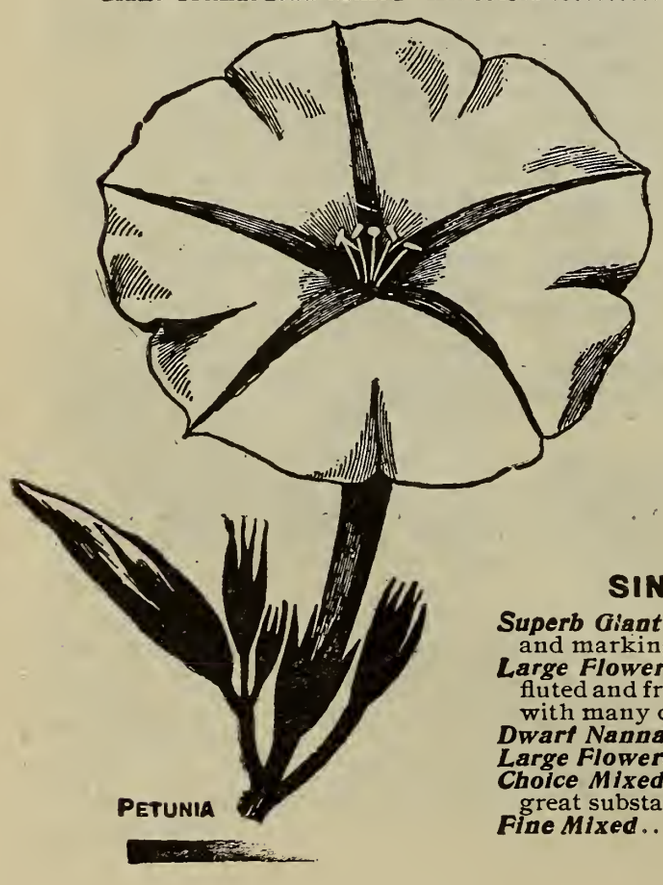
Bugnot's Very large Stained—An extra large, five blotched race, having immense flowers of fine form and substance. The plants are vigorous with short, stiff stalks bearing flowers well above the foliage. Extra fine, mixed.....Per pkt., 10c

Giant Market, Very Large Flowered—An entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous, compact growth, with immense, three blotched flowers. Mixed, all colors.....Per pkt., 15c

Giant Trimardeau

The largest flowering of all; of strong, robust growth and well adapted to the trying conditions of our climate.

Lord Beaconsfield—The ground color is purple-violet, shading off in top petals only, to a whitish hue; large flowering.....Per pkt., 10c
Emperor William—Indigo, dark center; large flowering..... " 10c
King of the Blacks—Large flowering, one of the darkest colored flowers grown, truly black " 10c
Odier, or Large Stained—Large, each petal blotched..... " 10c
Pure Yellow—Large flowering..... " 10c
Variegated and striped—Very varied in color, purple striped with lighter shades and yellow " 10c
White—Large flowering..... " 10c
Gold Margined—Rich purple or red with narrow yellow margin..... " 10c
Mahogany Colored.....Per pkt., 10c ***Violet, White Edged***..... " 10c
Giant Trimardeau Mixed—All colors..... " 10c



PETUNIA

Large Flowering Parisian—Flowers of largest size and finest form, as well as the greatest variety of magnificent colors; are borne on stout stems which show their beauty to perfection. An excellent sort for florists.

Mixed—All colors.....Per pkt., 10c
Ex. Choice Mixed—From choicest named flowers " 10c
Fine Mixed..... " 5c

Petunia

For out-door decorations or house culture few plants are equal to this class. They commence flowering early, and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season, until killed by frost; easily cultivated, requiring a rich soil and a sunny situation, Of late years the single-striped, mottled, and double varieties have been greatly improved. The seeds of the double Petunia do not possess as much vitality as those of the single, and a good deal of care must be used to get them to germinate; nor will they all come double. There are two distinct kinds of single Petunias—the Grandiflora sorts, with large flowers, and the small flowered section, which gives abundance of bloom. Annuals.

SINGLE LARGE FLOWERING SORTS.

Superb Giant Mixed—Flowers very large, in great variety of colors and markings, with broad deep yellow throats, veined..Per pkt., 25c
Large Flowered Single Fringed Mixed—Very large flowered; ruffled, fluted and fringed, striped and mottled, blotched and solid, self-colors, with many color combinations quite new in Petunias....Per pkt., 25c
Dwarf Nanna Compacta..... " 25c
Large Flowered Double Fringed Mixed..... " 25c
Choice Mixed—Superb strain from show flowers, very large and of great substance.....Per pkt., 10c
Fine Mixed..... " 5c

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

Very hardy annuals, unequaled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. They will grow even in poor soil, but in order to develop to their highest perfection, must have rich soil and must be given room. Plants from seed sown in open ground in fall or early spring will begin flowering about July 1st and be literally covered with bloom until autumn. For masses of separate colors, or for cutting for bouqnets, they are unsurpassed. One foot high.

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX.

White.....Per pkt., 10c
Crimson..... " 10c
Rose..... " 10c
Yellow..... " 10c
Scarlet..... " 10c
Extra Choicest Mixed—Best large flowered varieties .....Per pkt., 10c
Fine Mixed..... " 5c

Phlox Perennial

The varieties of the Perennial Phlox are among the choicest of our flowers for bedding and border plants. They are hardy and need no protection, will flourish in any soil, succeeding better, however; in deep, rich, rather moist ground. Two to three feet high.

Mixed seed from splendid sorts .....Per pkt., 10c

Peas, Everlasting

A perennial climber, producing a succession of clusters of white, rose or purple blossoms. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. The plants bloom the second year, but give larger and more abundant flowers as they grow older. Hardy perennial; ten feet high.

Rose....Per pkt., " 5c ***White***.....Per pkt., 5c
Mixed..... " 5c

Pinks

The Dianthus family furnishes many of the most beautiful flowers, including the Carnation, Sweet William, Chinese and Japanese Pinks, in all their varieties. Hardy and half hardy biennials and perennials but nearly all blooming the first year from seed; of easy culture. A warm soil is desirable, one where water will not stand, particularly during the winter. Seeds may be sown in the open ground where they are to stand but better results are obtained, at least in north, if plants are started in house.

Heddewig's Single Mixed—Flowers of the best shades and beautifully marked; half hardy biennial...Pkt., 5c
Double Diadem Very regular, densely double, and of all tints, from crimson-purple to deep black-purple. Half hardy biennial, blooming freely first season, pkt. 5c
Double Japan - To be properly appreciated, these should be seen, rich in hue, very double, deeply fringed petals—only lacking fragrance to make them perfect. Half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season; mixed.....Per pkt., 5c
Heddewig's Double—Flowers very large and double, and of various shades of brilliant colors. Half hardy biennial.....Per pkt., 5c
Double China, Fine Mixed .....Per pkt., 5c
Pheasant Eye—Single grass pink, fragrant mixed, " 5c
Plumarius—Double grass pink, fragrant mixed.... " 10c

PINKS

PORTULACA

Portulaca

But few flowers in cultivation make such a dazzling display of color in bright sunshine as a bed of portulacas. In bloom from first of July until killed by frost. Seed requires moderately high temperature for germination, and should not be sown until settled warm weather. Sometimes they are started indoors but usually sown directly where plants are to stand. Soil need not be rich, plants doing better in hot, rather dry ground. They should have sunny situation; flowers close in shadow but open in sunshine. Tender annual; six to eight inches high.

Single Fine Mixed.....Per pkt., 5c
Double Mixed.....Per pkt., 10c

Poppy

Well known hardy annuals and perennials flowering in great profusion throughout the summer. As early in spring as ground can be worked sow the seed where flowers are to bloom and cover lightly, since if planted too deep the seed will not germinate and the annual varieties do not bear transplanting. To insure a continuous bloom during a long season, the flowers should be cut regularly and no seed pods allowed to form.

POPPY

Iceland, single mixed--The delicate, fragrant flowers are exceedingly beautiful, their long stems make them very suitable for cutting. The colors are white, yellow, and orange-red; blooms produced continuously throughout the season. Hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed.....Pkt., 5c

Tulip Flowered—Produces large, splendid bright scarlet flowers borne well above the foliage. The petals form a tulip-shaped cup and after a time black spots appear at the base of each petal. Strikingly beautiful, reminding one of a bed of brilliant tulips. Hardy annual; about one foot high.....Pkt., 5c

Orientale—Large, gorgeous scarlet blossoms; base of petals black. One of our most striking and showy garden perennials. ..... Pkt., 5c

Umbrosum—Rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal; one of the most showy varieties; hardy annual.....Pkt., 5c

The Shirley—This magnificent strain of Poppies affords during a long season flowers of the most charmingly delicate shades of color imaginable, ranging from a pure glistening white through the pinks, reds and scarlets to the deepest crimson, the darker shades frequently being margined with white. Some of the petals are of silky texture, others look like tissue paper; some are plain, some crimped, and some wavy. The flowers are exceedingly graceful and airy and lend themselves readily to bouquets which should be cut before the blooms are fully expanded; they will keep fresh in water for several days.....Pkt., 5c

Cardinal—This is a very large and very double poppy, each petal being so cut as to give the blossom the appearance of a large ball of brilliant cardinal colored silk. It is certainly one of the finest poppies in cultivation and a worthy companion to our Double White Fringed Poppy, from which it differs only in color.....Pkt., 5c

Double White Fringed—This is the finest double white poppy. The blooms are from three to four inches in diameter, perfectly double, finely fringed and of the purest white.....Pkt., 5c

Carnation, double mixed—Large, showy, double flowers of various colors; two feet high .....Pkt., 5c

Bracteatum—Large, orange-crimson flowers; perennial.....Pkt., 5c

Primula Sinensis

(*Chinese Primrose*). The beautiful, large flowers stand in pyramids arranged on short flower stems. Blossoms of every shade of color, from pure white to deep crimson, and even deep blue are found on different plants. The first week in April is a good time to sow the seed in order to get plants to flower well the following winter, and about the middle of May for a second batch to succeed the first sowing. Sow in well drained shallow pans. Use finely sifted leaf mold, loam and sand in equal parts. Cover slightly and place the pans, when well watered, in a temperature of about 60 degrees F.

Choicest Mixed, from choicest of best fringed varieties..... Pkt., 25c

Grandiflora Obconica Mixed.....Pkt., 10c

SALPIGLOSSIS

Pyrethrum

Sow from December to April in shallow boxes, in a temperature of 60 degrees. As soon as the young plants can be handled, transplant singly into small pots or shallow boxes, where they may remain until the time of planting out into the open ground in May.

Golden Feather—Beautiful, gold leaved bedding plant. Flowers white; height one foot.....Pkt., 10c

Salpiglossis

Very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored. funnel-shaped flowers which are purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue and almost black, beautifully marbled and penciled. The seed may be sown indoors by the middle of March, or later, or may be sown outdoors in early spring; useful for cutting. Bloom from August to October. Half hardy annual; one and a half to two feet high.

Fine Mixed .....Pkt., 5c

Salvia

(*Flowering Sage*). Among the most brilliantly colored of garden flowers and extremely useful for bedding; also valuable for pot culture. Blooms are borne in long spikes well above the foliage and are of fiery red, crimson, or blue color, continuing in flower for a long time. Start early in heat and transplant into light soil one or two feet apart. Tender perennials, but bloom the first season; height, two to three feet.

Splendens—Brilliant scarlet ..... Pkt., **10c**

Compacta, or Bonfire—Very compact, with long, erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. The finest Salvia ever introduced, and by far the best for bedding and massing on the lawn..... Pkt., **15c**

SALVIA

Scabiosa

(Mourning Bride.) This is one of the most attractive of the old fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of rich-colored, fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than in the old type. Hardy annual; twelve to eighteen inches high.

Double Dark Maroon..... Pkt., **5c**
Double White..... " **5c**
Double Dwarf Mixed..... " **5c**
Lilac..... " **5c**
Yellow..... " **5c**

Smilax

No twining plant in cultivation surpasses this in graceful beauty of foliage. Indispensable to florists; its hard texture enables it to be kept several days after being cut, without wilting. *The seed germinates very slowly.* The process may be hastened somewhat by soaking the seed in hot water for ten hours before planting, but even then it is often six or eight weeks before the plants make their appearance. Tender perennial climber; ten feet high..... Pkt., **10c**

SNAPDRAGON

Snapdragon

An old border plant with dark and glossy leaves and long spikes of curiously shaped, brilliantly colored flowers, having finely marked throats. They have been much improved of late years by careful selection. Snapdragons blossom the first season from seed sown in the spring, especially under frames, and transplanted produce blooming plants the same season. If early bloom is desired sow the seed in August or September and cover the plants with a mulch on the approach of cold weather. These may be transplanted into pots and flowered in the house. Give them the same temperature and treatment as geraniums and carnations. Tender perennial; one and a half to two feet high.

Majus Album—Pure white, tinged with yellow in the throat..... Pkt., **5c**
Majus Brilliant—Crimson, with yellow and white throat..... " **5c**
Majus Delila—Brilliant crimson, with white throat..... " **5c**
Majus Yellow..... " **5c**
Fine Mixed—All the best colors..... " **5c**

SWEET PEAS.

CULTURE—Early in spring make a trench about six inches deep, in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, taking care not to cover it more than two inches. When the plants are about five inches high, fill up the trench, and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The flowers should be picked before they form pods, or the plants will soon stop flowering.

PER PKT. 5c; OZ. 15c; 2 OZ. 25c; ¼ LB. 40c; LB. 1.25.

WHITE.

BLANCHE BURPEE. A splendid pure white variety. The individual flowers are very fine, making it a very desirable sort for florists.

EMILY HENDERSON. A bold, well formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

INVINCIBLE WHITE. A fine strain of pure white.

LIGHT YELLOW.

LEMON QUEEN. Buds and back of standard tinted yellow. When fully expanded the flower is a delicate pink, the standard very large, round with gracefully waved edges.

MRS. ECKFORD. Plant strong-growing and vigorous; stems three and four flowered; flowers large, of great substance and perfect form. A delicate shade of primrose yellow at first, becoming nearly white at maturity.

METEOR. Standard bright orange-salmon; wings pink, veined.

PRIMROSE. Standard medium sized, rather long, yellowish-white in front, and pronounced primrose-yellow on the back; wings large and nearly white.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK.

ELIZA ECKFORD. Large flower of rosy pink over white, giving an exceedingly delicate and beautiful effect.

KATHERINE TRACY. The color is soft but brilliant pink, of precisely the same shade in wings and standard. Its form is perfect and the strong-growing plants are vigorous, and give a wonderful profusion of flowers which continue large and fine until the end of the season. In hardiness, prolific flowering habit, durability and practical usefulness this is greatly superior to most sorts of recent introduction.

MRS. GLADSTONE.—Standard very large, thick and finely formed, brilliant, but soft rose-pink; wings large, nearly same shade as standard.

MRS. SANKEY. Standard round, very thick, delicate shell-pink; wings a little lighter than standard. Although often described as a pure white, we consider this one of the most beautiful of the pink varieties, only becoming white as it fades.

VENUS. Standard large, of fine form and substance; a brilliant but delicate and soft shade of warm rose-pink and buff; wings similar to the standard.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK.

APPLE BLOSSOM. Standard rose-pink, lighter at the base; wings lighter than standard.

ORANGE PRINCE. Standard pink suffused with yellow; wings bright light pink.

PEACH BLOSSOM. A very large flower having a warm yellowish-pink standard and wings of a lighter softer shade.

ROYAL ROSE. One of the largest and finest formed flowers yet produced. Standard a deep rose pink; wings a lighter shade of the same color.

RED OR ROSE STANDARDS WITH LIGHTER WINGS.

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY. Standard deep rose pink, with nearly white wings; the earliest sweet pea.

BLANCHE FERRY. Standard medium sized, but of fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white.

SHADES OF RED.

FIREFLY. Very bright and intense crimson scarlet of good size and form.

INVINCIBLE SCARLET. Bright scarlet.

SPLENDOUR. Standard very broad, a rich, deep rose-pink; wings large and bluer but lighter than standard.

CLARET AND MAROON.

BOREATTON. One of the darkest and richest colored. Standard large, rounded; rich satin-like maroon; wings are similar in color to the standard.

STANLEY. A very beautiful sort, standard large and flat, color a deep maroon and warmer than Boreatton.

Spencer's Mixed. A splendid mixture of Spencer varieties grown for us by the most careful methods from proven stocks. A wide range of colors in this comparatively new class of Sweet Peas, of remarkably large size and wonderfully attractive farm. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE.

BUTTERFLY. Standard, a combination of shades of violet and lavender; it is often notched on the sides. Wings white, shaded and edged with blue.

COUNTESS OF RADNOR. Self colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender. Our stock of this splendid variety is re-selected and is sometimes sold by other seedsmen as "Countess".

DOROTHY TENNANT. Flowers warm violet or mauve, very large and finely formed. Standard broad, incurved or hooded; wings very large, rounded.

LOTTIE ECKFORD. Standard, a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue; wings very large, long and shaded; lavender deepening to violet at edge.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES. Standard large, broad, bright purple-blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard,

INDIGO KING. Standard very rich purple maroon; wings bluer than the standard.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED.

GRAY FRIAR. Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate mauve color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and dotted with darker shade. Quite distinct.

MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. Very large and perfect shaped flower; white; striped with bright rose carmine.

DWARF VARIETIES.

WHITE CUPID. Grows eight inches high.

PINK CUPID. Similar in color to Blanche Ferry. Grows eight inches high.

CHOICE MIXED.

This mixture consists only of the choicest sorts, new and old, in just the right proportion of white, bright red, pink, mauve and other colors to make the most brilliant show possible in the garden. We have given a great deal of study to selecting the best sorts and in proper proportions and offer this mixture as the finest we are capable of producing. We know it cannot be excelled at any price.

TEN WEEK STOCK

Stock

The Stocks, though not thriving so well in America as they do in England, are indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted. To such perfection has selection brought them, that good seed will give a large proportion of exceedingly double flowers. Average height, one and a half feet.

Double German Ten Weeks—These favorite summer flowers are excellent for bedding out and afford fine blooms for cutting. Mixed.....Pkt. 5c

Double German Ten Weeks—Large flowering, finest strain. Choicest mixed.....Pkt. 10c

Princess Alice—(*Cut and Come Again*). A perpetual blooming, double, pure white; excellent for cutting. .....Pkt. 10c

Sunflower

Valuable as a screen to hide unsightly places and as a background for lawns, also sometimes used to mitigate the evil of adjacent swamp holes. Hardy annual. Sunflowers grow readily in almost any soil, but do best in light, rich limestone or alluvial land, well supplied with moisture and not shaded by trees or buildings.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered—A tall plant, growing seven feet high and blooming profusely all summer. Flowers are double, large, round, golden yellow and resemble chrysanthemums.....Pkt. 5c

Globosus Fistulosus—Produces very large, exceedingly double flowers of bright yellow color; plants about five feet high.....Pkt. 5c

Stella—The plant of this fine variety is well branched and bushy, and attains a height of about three feet. The flowers are golden yellow with black discs and are borne on long stems well above the foliage and are produced in abundance throughout the season.....Pkt. 5c

Large Russian—This variety forms very strong, heavy stems about six feet high, which are sometimes used for fuel. It produces single flowers which often measure eighteen to twenty inches across, and the large seed is used for making oil and for chicken feed.....Pkt. 5c

Sweet William

For display in the garden, the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted in the spring, in open ground and will blossom in the fall or the following spring; or it can be sown in August and will make fine blooming plants for the summer following. Hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

Double Choice Mixed.....Pkt. 5c

MAMMOTH VERBENA

Mammoth Verbenas

We have been carefully selecting and improving this fine strain of Verbenas for years, and can recommend it as the very best procurable. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, of brilliant colors; free-blooming and of vigorous habit.

Pink....Per pkt., 10c ***White***..Per pkt., 10c
Purple... " 10c ***Scarlet***. " 10c
Mammoth Choice Mixed..... " 10c
Fine Mixed—All colors ..... " 5c

Lemon Verbena—Every garden should have a few plants of this fragrant favorite. Its pale green foliage goes well with any flower.... . ...Per pkt., 10c

Vinca

A genus of ornamental, free-flowering, greenhouse perennials, blooming the first season; glossy, green foliage and handsome flowers. If sown early under glass and transplanted in a warm, sheltered situation, will bloom in summer and autumn and may be potted for the house before frost. About fifteen inches high.

Pure White—Beautiful pure white, circular flowers.....Per pkt., 10c
Rosea—Rose with crimson eye..... " 10c

Violet

The violets commonly grown by florists are propagated from cuttings. The flowers grown from seed are smaller and more delicately colored, but quite as fragrant as the named sorts. As a rule violets do well in any good, well enriched soil. The best results, however, are obtained from soil prepared from sod taken from a rather heavy, sandy loam that is well drained.

Single, Sweet Scented, mixed.....Per pkt., 10c

Virginian Stock

The plants are covered with a dense mass of beautiful bossoms and are very useful for border or edging. A continual succession of blossoms may be kept up the whole season by sowing at intervals through spring and summer. Hardy annual; growing about nine inches high.

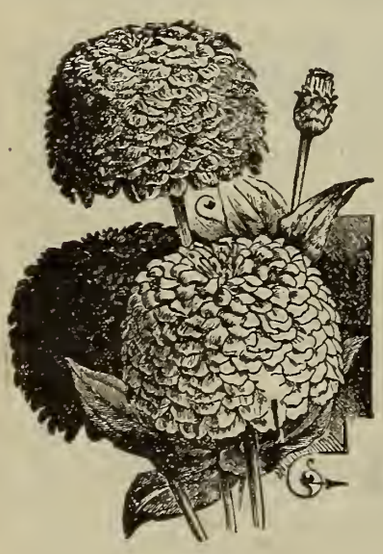
Red and White, mixed.....Per pkt., 5c

DOUBLE WALLFLOWER

Wallflower

An old favorite garden flower. The large, massive spikes of the Wallflower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. Sow the seed early in hotbeds and while the plants are small, prick them out into pots and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house and the plants will bloom all winter. Although a woody perennial it is best to renew the plants from seed, for they begin to fail after having bloomed one or two years. Tender perennial; one and one-half feet high.

Double German Mixed ....Per pkt., 10c



ZINNIA

Zea Maize

(***Striped Japanese Corn***). A variety of corn with ornamental foliage; leaves striped green and white. Half hardy annual; six feet high, Per pkt., 5c

Zinnia

Very showy plants, with large, double, imbricated flowers which, when fully expanded, might easily be mistaken for dwarf dahlias. There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias, for when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost, this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season. Sow the seed early in the spring, in open ground and transplant to one and one-half feet apart in good, rich soil. Half hardy annual; about eighteen inches high.

Double Yellow ..... Pkt., 5c ***Double Orange***.....Pkt., 5c
" ***Scarlet***..... " 5c " ***White*** ..... " 5c
" ***Deep Red*** ..... " 5c " ***Black Purple*** . " 5c
" ***Choice Mixed***—Very fine ..... " 5c

Curled and Crested—The flowers of this fine class of Zinnias are of perfect form—large, round, full and double, the petals being twisted, rendering them entirely free from the stiffness which was heretofore characteristic of this family. A variety of splendid colors .....Per pkt. 5c

TRADE PRICE LIST
OF
FLORISTS' FLOWER SEEDS.
FINEST STRAINS AND STRICTLY NEW CROP.

	⅛ oz.	¼ oz.	oz.
Ageratum—Blue Perfection, Dwarf Blue, Dwarf White		$0 15	$0 40
Alyssum—Sweet			15
Alyssum—Little Gem		10	25
Asparagus Sprengeri—100 seeds 50c; 1,000 seeds, $4.00.			
Asparagus Plumosus Nanus—100 seeds, $1 00; 1,000 seeds, $8 00.			
Asperula—Sweet Waldmeister		15	40
Aster—Queen of the Market—White, Light Blue, Violet, Pink, Crimson, mixed	$0 15	25	75
Aster—Truffauts, Paeony Perfection—White, Light Blue, Scarlet, Rose, Purple, Violet, mixed	25	50	1 50
Aster—Victoria—White, Peach Blossom, Crimson, Rose, Purple, Violet, mixed	25	50	1 50
Aster—Comet—White, Light Blue, Crimson, Rose, Purple, Violet, mixed	25	40	1 25
Aster—Semples Branching—White, Light Blue, Crimson, Pink Purple, Lavender, mixed	20	30	1 00
Aster—Ostrich Plume—White, Light Blue, Scarlet, Pink, Lavender, mixed	25	40	1 25
Aster—Chrysanthemum—Dwarf mixed	20	30	1 00
Bachelor's Button—Emperor William, Dark Blue, mixed			15
Balsam—Double Camelia Flowered—White, mixed		20	60
Calceolaria—Hybrida Grandiflora—Finest mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Candytuft—Empress White, per lb, $2 00			20
Candytuft—Giant White Hyacinth Flowered, per lb., $2 00			20
Carnation—Margaret—Finest mixed, White	20	35	1 25
Carnation—Margaret—Giant mixed	40	75	2 50
Carnation—Double Vienna mixed	40	60	2 00
Carnation—Double Red Grenadin, pkt., 25c	1 00	1 75	6 00
Carnation—Macrophillum Rubrum, pkt., 25c	1 00	1 75	6 00
Castor Bean—Zanzibariensis, Sanguineus, choice mixed			15
Centaurea—Gymnocarpa		15	40
Centaurea—Candidissima	20	35	1 25
Cineraria—Hybrida—Finest mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Cobea—Scandens		15	40
Coleus—Fine mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Coleus—Extra Choice, Large Leaved, mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Cosmos—Giant—White, Pink, Scarlet, mixed		15	40
Cyclamen—Pers. Giganteum—White, White with Red Throat, Rose, Dark Red and mixed, per 100 seeds,75c; per 1,000 seeds, $6 00.			
Daisy—Bellis Perensis—Longfellow Rose	60	1 00	3 50
Daisy—Bellis Perensis—Snowball White	60	1 00	4 00
Daisy—Bellis Perensis—Double White	40	60	2 00
Dracaena—Indivisa		15	40
Dracaena—Australis	15	25	75
Eulalia—Japonica for clumps	15	20	60
Ferns—Mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Forget-Me-Not—Alpestris Blue		15	40
Forget-Me-Not—Oblongata—Tall Blue		20	60
Forget-Me-Not—Victoria—Dwarf, Sky Blue	20	30	1 00
Grevillea—Robusta		15	50
Gymnothrix—Latifolia—For groups	10	15	50
Gynerium—Pampas Grass	10	15	50
Hollyhock—Chaters—Double White, mixed	30	50	1 00
Hollyhock—Double Rose, White, Yellow mixed	15	20	60
Impatiens—Sultana Rose, pkt., 25c.			
Ice Plant		10	20
Linaria—Kenilworth Ivy	25	40	1 50

FLORISTS' FLOWER SEEDS (*Continued*).

	⅛ oz.	¼ oz.	oz.
Lobelia—Erinus—Gracilis, Trailing Blue	$0 10	$0 15	$0 40
Lobelia—Erinus—Emperor William, Dwarf Blue	20	30	1 00
Lophospermum—Scandens	25	40	1 25
Marigold—Meteor—Prince of Orange, Eldorado			15
Marigold—African double mixed		10	25
Maurandia—Mixed	20	30	1 00
Mignonette—Machet	10	15	30
Mignonette—Allen's Defiance	10	15	30
Mignonette—Red Victoria	10	15	30
Mimulus Moschatus—Musk Plant	25	40	1 25
Mimulus Tigrinus—Spotted and Figured	25		
Moonflower		15	50
Morning Glory—Tall mixed			10
Morning Glory—Japanese mixed		10	30
Nasturtium—Dwarf—Choice mixed			15
Nasturtium—Tall—Choice mixed			15
Nasturtium—Named sorts. See page 37			15
Nierembergia—Gracilis—Blue	15	20	50
Oxalis—Yellow—Sweet scented		20	50
Pansy—Giant Market—Finest mixed	1 00	1 50	6 00
Pansy—Dippe's Goliath Mixture	75	1 25	4 00
Pansy—Bugnot's Superb Blotched	75	1 25	4 00
Pansy—Cassier's Giant. A fine strain	75	1 25	4 00
Pansy—Odier or Fine Blotched, choice	75	1 25	4 00
Pansy—Trimardeau—Finest mixed	30	50	1 75
Pansy—Large Flowering—Named sorts, mixed	20	30	1 00
Petunia—Superb Giant—Mixed, pkt.,25c; 1-16 oz., $1.00.			
Petunia—Large Flowered, Fringed, mixed, pkt., 25c; 1,000 seeds, $1 00.			
Petunia—Large Flowered, Double Fringed, mixed, pkt., 25c; 1,000 seeds, $1.25.			
Petunia—Nana Compacta, mixed, pkt., 25c	40	60	2 00
Petunia—Dwarf Inimitable, Grandiflor, Large Fl'er'g, pkt., 25c	50	75	2 50
Petunia—Choice mixed	20	30	1 00
Phlox Drummondi—White, Crimson, Rose, Yellow, mixed	15	25	80
Phlox Drummondi—Double White	25	40	1 25
Pink—Double China, mixed		10	25
Pink—Heddewigii Double Diadem	15	20	60
Pink—Pheasant's Eye—Single Grass Pink, fragrant		15	25
Pink—Plumarius—Double Grass Pink, fragrant	30	50	1 50
Primula—Sinensis—Large Flowering, White, Red, finest mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Primula—Obconica, White, Rose, pkt., 25c.			
Pyrethrum—Golden Feather	10	15	35
Salvia—Splendens	25	40	1 50
Salvia—Bonfire—Compacta erecta	50	75	3 00
Scabiosa—Mourning Bride—White, Pink, Scarlet, mixed			15
Sensitive Plant		10	30
Smilax—Per lb., $3.50	10	15	35
Snap Dragon—Yellow, White, Scarlet with White Throat		15	35
Stocks—German Ten Weeks—Cut and Come Again, White	25	40	1 50
Stocks—German Ten Weeks—Large Flowering, finest strain mixed	50	75	2 50
Sweet Peas—See pages 68-69			
Sweet William—Double, finest mixed	10	15	40
Thunbergia—Fine mixed	10	15	40
Torrenia—Fournieri Blue, for pots, pkt., 25c.			
Verbena—Lemon Scented	20	35	1 25
Verbena—Mammoth—White, Pink, Scarlet, mixed	20	30	1 00
Vinca—White and Rosea	15	20	60
Wallflower—Double German, mixed	30	50	1 50

CHOICE HARDY SHRUBS.

DEUTZIA

THERE is nothing which so quickly, and and for so little cost, adds so much to the beauty, cheerfulness and home-like appearance of a place as an assortment of hardy shrubs. They are permanent improvements which increase in size, value and beauty year after year.

SPECIAL PRICES

Having a Large Stock of Shrubs, we can supply All Sorts

30c Each **$3.00 Per Doz.**

Althea

(***Rose of Sharon.***) The Altheas are among the most valuable of our hardy Shrubs on account of their late season of blooming, which is from August to October, a period during which but few shrubs or trees are in flower. They are extensively used as hedge plants, for which they are admirably adapted.

Deutzia

Pride of Rochester—By far the handsomest variety of Deutzias. It is a very desirable shrub of strong, hardy growth, with nice luxuriant foliage and bearing an abundance of beautiful racemes of double, pure white flowers Must be seen to be appreciated. Every one of our customers should have at least one of these.

Flowering Almond

(***Double***) A beautiful dwarf Shrub, producing its showy double flowers early in May before the leaves appear. We can supply both white and pink.

Forsythia Fortunei

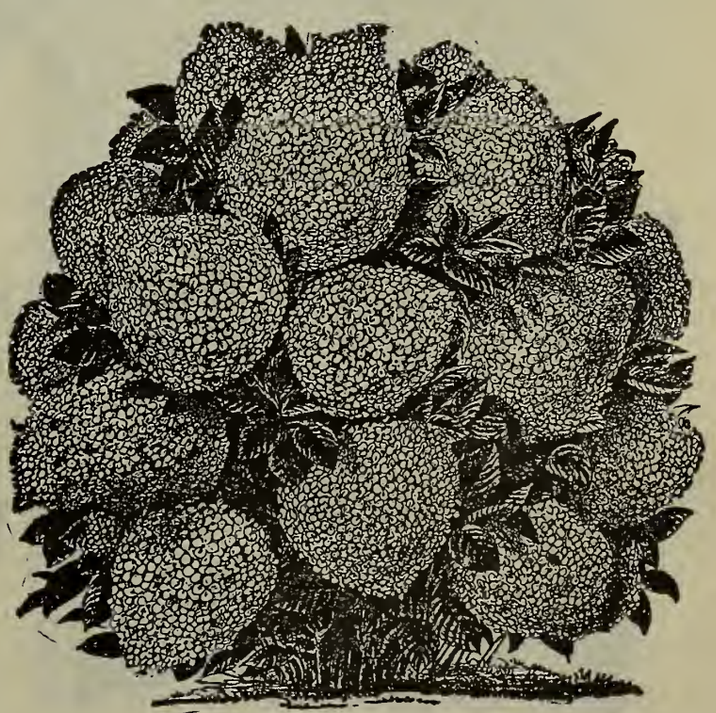
Of upright growth, broad, deep green foliage and bright yellow flowers in April.

Hydrangea

Paniculata Grandiflora — The grandest as well as the most popular of all shrubs, and hundreds of thousands of them are sold every year and the demand is constantly increasing. Unsurpassed for the lawn, a hedge, or cemetery planting. It readily attains a height of 5 to 7 feet, hardy in all localities, needs no protection in winter; blooms the first and every season in July and August and continues in bloom for two or three months; the flowers are massive, cone-shape, often measuring ten inches in length, and having a pleasing variation of color, changing from the original pure white to pink, and finally to a beautiful, rich coppery red.

Japan Quince

A very showy and popular Shrub, which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers dazzling scarlet. Makes an excellent hedge.



HYDRANGEA

CHOICE HARDY SHRUBS—*Continued.*

SPIRÆA

Lilac

Persian—A well-known, strong growing shrub, bearing large, fragrant clusters of purple flowers early in spring.

White—Like above but has white flowers, making it more desired by some.

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree

A low, shrubby tree, covered in midsummer with large clusters of feathery flowers, giving the appearance of a cloud of smoke or mist.

Snowball

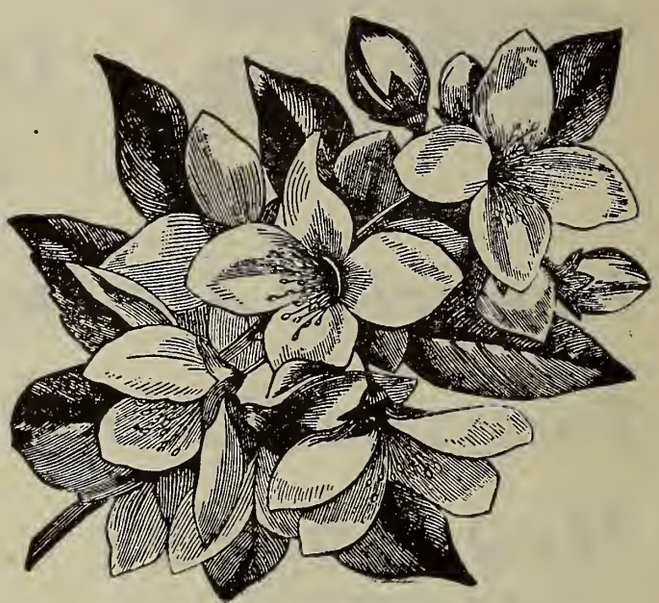
Japan One of the choicest hardy Shrubs, with healthy dark foliage; perfect balls of pure white flowers are borne in great profusion; a decided improvement on the old snowball; very desirable.

Spiræa

Anthony Waterer—A valuable and distinct variety; color bright crimson; it is of dwarf, dense growth, never exceeding 30 inches in height; in bloom the entire summer and fall.

Van Houttei—The grandest of all the white Spiræas; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty white florets make up the raceme, and are set close along the drooping stems.

Bridal Wreath—The most popular variety of Spiræa. Of symmetrical growth and bears long graceful sprays of pure white flowers in great profusion. Blooms in May. Perfectly hardy and always satisfactory.



SYRINGIA

WEIGELA

Syringia

(Mock Orange). Immense massses of pure white, intensely fragrant flowers in June.

Weigela

No shrub in our large collection has attracted more attention. It is of robust but graceful growth, 5 to 7 feet high and produces immense numbers of superb, large trumpet-shaped flowers in June, July, and also some in the fall. Plants frequently have more flowers than leaves. Small plants bloom finely in pots and are elegant for table decorations. Flowers all shades from white to dark red.

HARDY VINES.

HARDY CLEMATIS

IN making a home, plan for future beauty, comfort and happiness by planting a variety of hardy clematis, ornamental vines, shrubs, and roses, which will constantly grow in beauty and size. Such permanent improvements add greatly to the value of any property, and the value grows from year to year, so that instead of an expense they should be considered a paying investment.

Hardy Clematis

The most popular climbing plant of the day, and is constantly gaining in popularity—and why should it not—as it is hardy, standing our most severe winters with but slight protection, grows rapidly and blooms freely during the entire season.

Jackmanii Most magnificent and showy vine in existence; of strong, healthy growth, perfectly hardy and sure to succeed anywhere. Flowers four to six inches in diameter, of a rich, deep, velvety purple, distinctly veined. It is a prince among all hardy flowering vines. It is especially adapted to open lawns or house fronts in the city or country; blooms the entire season, from July to October, bearing beautiful and lasting flowers. Extra large, three-year-old roots, each..... 50c

Henryii This may be briefly described as a white flowered Jackmanii. It is the finest of all white sorts, the same size as Jackmanii. Each..... 50c

Paniculata This small-flowered variety of Clematis is one of our most beautiful, hardy, fall-blooming vines. The flowers which are pure snow-white, are produced in immense clusters, fairly covering the plant with a mass of fleecy white. They have a delicious fragrance. The plant is of extreme rapidity of growth. Large, extra strong plants. Each.....25c

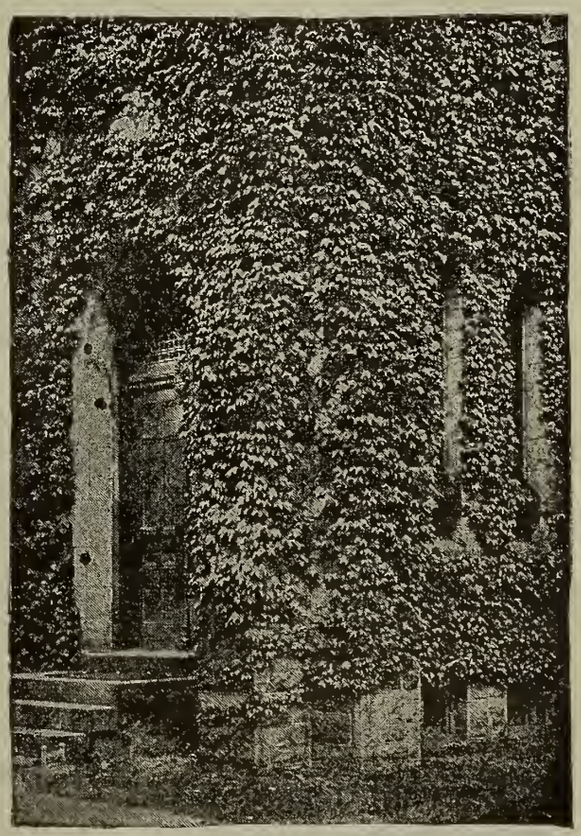
Ampelopsis Veitchi (*Boston Ivy or Japan Ivy*).

The most popular and desirable climbing plant for covering brick, stone or wooden walls, trees, etc. After it becomes established at the root it is of very rapid growth, and clings to the smoothest surface with the tenacity of ivy; the foliage is of a rich olive-green during the summer, changing to various shades of bronze, crimson and scarlet in fall. Extra large, strong plants, each..... 25c

Honeysuckle

The sweet scented honeysuckle is well known and popular everywhere. It is one of our finest ornamental hardy climbers.

Chinese Sweet-Scented—A good, healthy grower; a constant bloomer, bearing profusely white and yellow flowers....each, 25c



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

STANDARD VARIETIES

These are the "June Roses" so admirably suited for garden culture, the formation of rose beds, hedges, etc. In May and June these lovely roses are brilliant with large, perfumed flowers of richest colors, far exceeding the Everblooming class in size and vivid effects. Some varieties bloom late in summer and even into autumn. They luxuriate in a deep, rich soil, and are benefited by mulching with leaves or strawy manure in fall. Prune according to habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots and shortening the canes to a convenient length.

Price, 30 cents each, $3.00 per dozen.

SCARLET, RED AND CRIMSON.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson; an old favorite and one of the best known Roses in cultivation; does well everywhere.

Gloire De Margottin. Very dazzling red, extremely showy.

Hugh Dickson. A vigorous free grower and perpetual bloomer with fine foliage; color brilliant crimson shaded scarlet; large and fine form, opening well in all weathers. Very sweetly scented.

J. B. Clark. The color is unique among Roses, being deep scarlet shaded blackish-crimson, with a rich bloom like a plum; flowers are large and beautifully formed.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red of immense size; fine form and most effective in the garden. Should be in everyone's collection.

Marshall P. Wilder. One of the best dark red Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are large and perfect in form, on good length of stems, making them very desirable for cut flowers; color bright cherry red, changing to crimson.

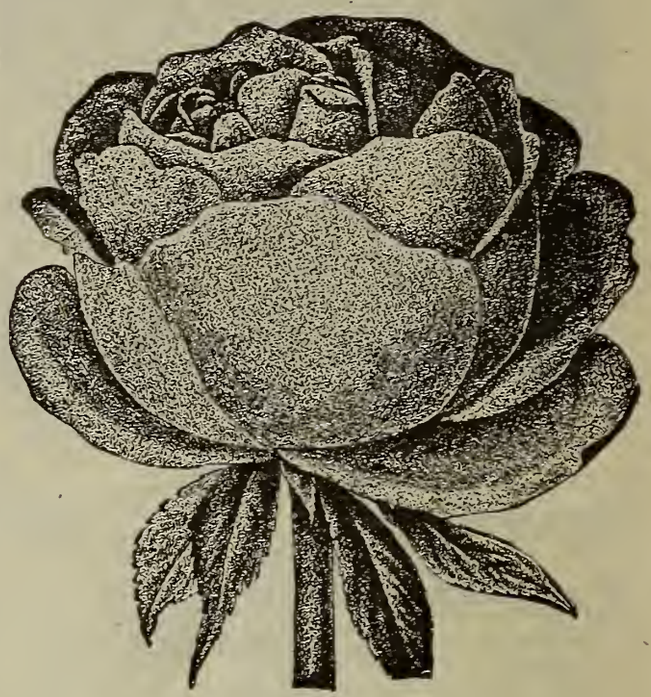
WHITE.

Frau Karl Druschki. Snow white, very large, full and perfectly formed; superb. This is the standard by which all white Roses are judged.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Very large, full flowers. Color white, base of petals canary; Tea Rose perfume. An excellent Rose.

Margaret Dickson. White with delicate flesh center; large and of good substance; fine form.

Persian Yellow. An old favorite and still one of the best yellow Roses for the yard. Deep golden yellow, semi-double.



PINK AND FLESH COLOR.

Clio. Flesh color shaded in the center to rosy-peach. Large, fine, globular form; free bloomer and distinct.

Mrs. J. H. Laing. A favorite sort, with satiny flowers of soft clear pink, remarkably free and continuous. This variety has always been one of the "six best sellers" and is generally accepted as the best of the light pinks.

Magna Charta. Bright rose, very large and double, of good form and fragrant; extra.

Paul Neyron. One of the finest hardy Roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June to November, on uniformly long, stiff, thornless stems, with immense cup-shaped flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Color a bright ruddy pink.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler. The famous crimson-clustered climber. Makes shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. Flowers are produced, from ground to tip, in large pyramidal clusters of 30 to 40. 30 cents each, $3.00 doz.

Dorothy Perkins. A beautiful shell-pink, foliage finer, smoother and darker than Crimson Rambler. 30 cents each, $3.00 doz.

Tausendschon. (Thousand Beauties.) A rapid growing, almost thornless climber, showing the blood of Rambler, Polyantha and Tea parentage. Its innumerable flower clusters make a pretty show through June and July; at first, the soft pink of Clotilde Soupert, and later deepening to a bright carmine rose. 50 cents each, $5.00 doz.

Everblooming Crimson Rambler.—Flower of Fairfield. A counterpart of Crimson Rambler in every respect, except that it shows everblooming tendencies, many new growths being terminated with a large cluster of flowers. Strong two-year-old plants. 50 cents each, $5.00 doz.

MOSS ROSE

Moss Roses. A species of beautiful Roses distinguished by the moss-like covering of their buds. Vigorous, stocky growth, lustrous foliage and perfect hardiness make them valuable for out-door planting. The flowers are usually large, although they bloom but once a year, retain their beauty exceptionally long. White, Pink and Red, 35 cents each, $3.50 doz.

Baltimore Belle (Feast, 1843)—Blush-white; in large clusters. A splendid hardy climber. 35 cents each, $3.50 doz.

Prairie Queen (Feast 1843.)—The old standby red climber. It is so hardy that it delights in the climate of Alaska and Canada. 35 cents each, $3.50 doz.

Seven Sisters—Crimson to white and all intermediate shades; extra. 30 cents each, $3.50 doz.

Rugosa Rose. These lovely Roses form sturdy bushes 3 to 5 feet in height covered with handsome, glossy green foliage and clusters of beautiful fragrant single flowers. They bloom nearly the whole summer, and are equally as attractive during the autumn and winter when covered with their large, brilliant red seedpods. Of healthy, vigorous growth and not troubled with insects or fungus pests and equally desirable alike as single specimens or for making a hedge.

Rugosa. Glossy crimson, 35 cents each, $3.50 doz.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

FOR PERMANENT PLANTING IN BORDERS OR BEDS

So many people prefer to ornament their grounds with plants that are perfectly hardy, and do not have to be taken up in winter and replanted the next year.

Price 10c per clump, 3 for 25c, $1.00 per doz.

Agrostemma. (Rose Campion.) Stout, erect-growing plants, with silvery foliage, which contrasts well with the showy white flowers, which are produced during June and July.

Aquilegias, or Columbines. The Columbines are one of the most elegant and beautiful of hardy plants, producing their graceful spurred flowers on stems rising 2 feet. Mixed.

Campanula. (Bellflower.) Its various types are among the most beautiful perennials in cultivation, very free of bloom, and adapted to any garden soil. Separate colors.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora. The perfected strain of a long popular hardy plant. Flowers are rich golden yellow, borne in great profusion nearly the entire summer.

Delphinium. (Perennial Larkspur.) Indispensable to the herbaceous garden. Their long, showy spikes of flowers persist from June till frost and furnish the most satisfactory blues to any color scheme.

Dianthus Barbatus. (Sweet William.) Great richness and variety of coloring; beautifully marked. Offered in separate colors.

Digitalis. (Fox Glove.) An old fashioned plant that furnishes a grand display of thimble shaped flowers in immense spikes during July and August. Mixed.

Gaillardia Grandiflora. Orange yellow, blooms from June until frost.

Hardy Phlox. No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. Except the dwarf species, all Hardy Phloxes are admirably adapted to cutting. We offer a select list of strong field grown roots.

Hibiscus "Meehan's Mallow Marvels." A magnificent new strain of hardy Mallows, which for size and profusion of bloom and richness of coloring are among the most striking and beautiful perennials that grow. Flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter ranging in color through various shades of red, pink and white. **Mixed.** 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Hollyhocks. Separate colors: **Crimson, Yellow, White, Maroon** and **Pink.**

Incarvillea Delavayi. (Hardy Gloxinia.) Clusters of rose colored spotted. Flowers in profusion all summer. Will do well in sun or shade, but need protection in winter.

Iberis Sempervirens. Hardy white Candytuft.

Myosotis. (Forget-Me-Not.) Blue flowers, in bloom all summer.

Oriental Poppy. Papaver Orientale. The brilliant "Oriental Poppy," with large and flaming flowers of orange-scarlet.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

GLADIOLUS.

CALADIUM.

ELEPHANT'S EAR—Magnificent sub-tropical plants; when planted out in beds or as single specimens on lawns they have a grand appearance.

Small bulbs, 5c. each; 50c. per doz.
Second size bulbs, 10c. each: $1.00 per doz.
Large bulbs, 15c. each; $1.50 per doz.

GLADIOLUS.

One of our finest summer-blooming bulbs. The flowers are of many shades of color. Plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring, thus providing a succession of bloom from summer until frost. Of the easiest culture.

Extra fine Hybrids, mixed, 3c. each; 25c. per doz.
Shades of pink mixed, 3c. each; 30c. per doz.
Shades of Red Mixed, 3c. each; 30c. per doz.
Shades of Yellow mixed, 5c. each; 50c. per doz.
White and Light Varieties, 5c. each; 50c. per doz.
Striped and Variegated mixed, 5c. each; 50c. per doz.
Lemoine's Butterfly Varieties mixed, 4c. each; 40c. per doz.

DAHLIAS.

Stately and handsome autumn-blooming flowers, of perfect form and wide range of color. Plant out in spring after danger of frost.

DOUBLE, TALL AND POMPON OR CACTUS.

Pink, Scarlet, White, Yellow, Variegated and Mixed, 15c. each; $1.50 per doz.

DAHLIA.

CHOICE FRENCH CANNAS.

A strikingly beautiful effect is presented by their brilliant, immense flower heads. They begin blooming early in June and continue until late in September.

10c. each, 3 for 25c; $1.00 per doz.

AUSTRIA. 6 feet. Very large flowers and foliage. Flowers canary yellow, spotted with brownish red.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER. 6 feet. Large trusses of vivid crimson flowers.

CHARLES HENDERSON. 4 feet. Flowers crimson; Petals wide and well rounded.

EGANDALE. 4 feet. Bronze leaves. Flowers current red.

EXPLORATEUR CRAMPBEL. 5 feet. Flowers vermilion scarlet with crimson spots.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. 4 feet. Broad green leaves. Flowers yellow, dotted with bright red.

MADAM CROZY. 4 feet. Scarlet flowers, bordered with gold.

PAUL MARQUANDT. 4 feet. Extra large flowers of a deep salmon color.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. 3½ feet. Broad green leaves. Large, rich scarlet flowers with a wide golden band around each petal.

LILIUM AURATUM.

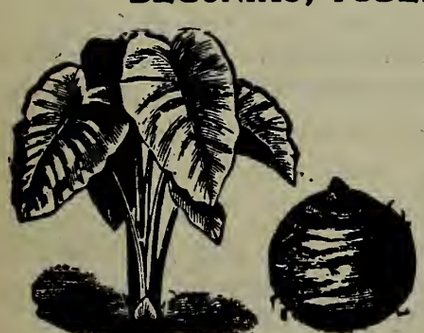
Extremely fragrant and very beautiful. Flowers white, dotted with crimson, with a golden band running through center of each petal.

15c. each; 2 for 25c.; $1.50 per doz.

DOUBLE PEARL TUBEROSES.

3c. each; 30c. per doz.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS ROOTED.



CALADIUM.

The flowers often measure six inches across and are much more brilliant than the most dazzling geraniums.

Colors separate. Single rose, white, scarlet, yellow or pink, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.; $1.00 per doz.

PAEONIES.

Rose and Crimson, 15c. each.
White, 20c. each.

MADEIRA VINE.

3c. each, 4 for 10c; 30c. doz.

CANNA.

SELECT PEACHES

Alexander—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties. Beginning of August. 35c.

Elberta—One of the most valuable of the newer varieties. Fruit large, handsome, with golden yellow skin, covered with a bright crimson blush. Flesh yellow, juicy; quality good, though not quite equal to the Crawford. Valuable for market. Ripens after Crawford's Early. 35c.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty, and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September. 35c.

Crawford's Late—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive, and good; ripens here about the close of peach season. Last of September. 35c.

JAPANESE PLUMS

Abundance—Large and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich bright cherry; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, exceedingly productive. Season very early. 50c.

Burbank—Large and beautiful; clear cherry red; an abundant bearer; valuable market variety. Ripens early in September. 50c.

Ogon—Large, bright golden yellow. 50c.

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery, and melting, with a rich musky flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September. 50c.

Clapp's Favorite—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; the tree is hardy and vigorous either on the pear or quince. *Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.* 50c.

AUTUMN PEARS

Angouleme (DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME)—One of the largest of all our good pears. Succeeds well on the pear, but it attains its highest perfection on the quince. October and November. 50c.

Flemish Beauty—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October. 50c.

Seckel—The standard of excellence in the pear; small, but of the highest flavor Tree a stout, erect grower. September and October. 50c.

HEART CHERRIES.

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Last of June and beginning of July. 50c.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES

These are chiefly distinguished from the preceding class by their firmer flesh. Their growth is vigorous, branches spreading, and foliage luxuriant, soft and drooping.

Windsor—A seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. *A very valuable late variety* for market and for family use. Middle of July. 50c.

MORELLO CHERRIES

Montmorency Ordinaire—A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Valuable for canning and preserving. Tree a free grower. 50c.

SUMMER APPLES

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome; juicy, good, though rather acid. The tree is very hardy, a *free* grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer; highly esteemed on account of its fine appearance, earliness, and hardiness. August. 50c each.

Yellow Transparent—Medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; good. August. 50c each.

AUTUMN APPLES

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree spreading, and a fine bearer; valuable for table or market. An admirable baking apple. October to December. 50c each.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious; *one of the finest dessert fruits,* and valuable for market; succeeds particularly well in the North. November to January. 50c each.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg)—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. Very hardy. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail. August and September. 50c each.

Wealthy—Medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy. A variety of much value, on account of its *great hardiness* and good quality. October. 50c each.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin—Large, bright, red, crisp, juicy, and rich. Tree upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario, and Michigan, this is one of the most profitable sorts for either table or market. December to March. 50c each.

Steel Red—Large, deep red, crisp, juicy, with gray spots, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, and excellent; esteemed in this State as one of the very best. November to April. 50c each.

Northern Spy—Large, striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic, retaining its freshness of appearance and flavor till July. The tree is a remarkably rapid, erect grower, and a great bearer. *One of the finest late keeping apples.* 50c each.

Bismarck—A new apple from New Zealand. Large and handsome; color red on yellow ground; hardy and bears very young. Worth trying as a novelty. Tree of dwarf habit, and may be grown in pots for decorative purposes. Dec. to Jan. 50c each.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich. A spreading, irregular grower and an abundant bearer. December to April. 50c each.

King—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to March. 50c each.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES OR PLANTS IN PLANTATIONS

Standard Apples, 30 to 40 feet apart each way.

Standard Pears, Cherries, Plums and Peaches, 20 feet apart each way.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Blackberries, 6 feet apart.

Grapes, 8 to 10 feet apart.

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between *rows* by the distance between the *plants*. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one foot gives each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.

SELECT HARDY NATIVE GRAPES

BLACK

Moore's Early—Bunch medium; berry large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh pulpy, and of medium quality; vine hardy and moderately prolific. Its large size and earliness render it desirable for an early crop. 25c each, $2.00 dozen.

Concord—A large handsome grape, very hardy, productive, and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country, and is one of the most popular market grapes. 20c each, $2.00 dozen.

Worden—A seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Very popular for the vineyard and garden. 20c each, $2.00 dozen.

RED

Delaware—One of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy in this climate; ripens early. Bunches small and compact; berries small, light red, with a violet bloom, beautiful; sweet, sugary, and vinous, with a musky aroma. It justly claims a place in every garden. 20c each, $2.00 dozen.

WHITE

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, compact; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy, and productive. Ripens with the Concord. All things considered, probably the most valuable white grape in cultivation. 20c each, $2.00 dozen.

CURRANTS

Cherry—Large, red; bunches short; plant vigorous and productive. 10c each, $1.00 dozen.

Fay's Prolific—The most popular Red Currant; fruit very large and handsome. 10c each, $1.00 dozen.

RED RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert—Medium to large, conical, deep rich crimson; very firm; good quality. Very hardy. Season medium to late; unquestionably *one of the best varieties for market.* 10c each, $1.00 dozen.

BLACK RASPBERRIES (Black Caps)

Kansas—Very large, handsome, firm, and of excellent quality; very hardy and productive. One of the best Black Caps. 10c each, $1.00 dozen.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

Golden Queen—Large, beautiful amber color; firm, and of fine quality. Plant vigorous, hardy, and remarkably productive. 10c each, $1.00 dozen.

STRAWBERRIES

Senator Dunlap—Fruit large, smooth, regular, and very attractive in form. **Very firm**, and of a beautiful deep red color, extending well to center of berry. Of excellent quality. It commences to ripen medium early and is of long season. 75c per 100, 30c per 25.

Warfield—Berries are medium size and very firm, color dark red. Many raise it almost exclusively with only some pollenizing sort with it. **Gives the best of satisfaction everywhere.** There is no question but what the Senator Dunlap is the best fertilizer for the Warfield, as they blossom and ripen at about the same time, and pack up nicely together in the same crate thus avoiding the extra labor and care of keeping them separate at picking time. 75c per 100, 30c per 25.

LIME AND SULPHUR SOLUTION

FOR SPRAYING TREES AND SHRUBS.

DIRECTIONS. SAN JOSE SCALE, OR OTHER SCALES.

Use Lime and Sulphur Solution any time when the trees are dormant, either in the fall or in the spring, diluted 1 gallon to 11 gallons of water. Spray very thoroughly and with considerable force. Scale multiplies very rapidly and if many are left alive the tree will be very badly infested again by the next year. Peach trees should not be sprayed in the fall for about two weeks after the leaves drop in order to let the fruit buds harden up.

This dormant spraying is very beneficial as it destroys all fungous spores, insect eggs, etc., that may be on the tree. Blight, rot, Aphis, or Plant lice, etc., are not so bad if the tree is sprayed when dormant; in fact, they are practically overcome by this spraying. This spraying should never be neglected. Grape vines, berry vines, etc., should always be sprayed when they are dormant, the same as trees.

FUNGOUS DISEASES.

Such as Scab, Rot, Blight, etc., on apples or pears, use Lime and Sulphur Solution diluted 1 gallon to 35 or 40 gallons of water just after the blossoms fall, adding 3 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of diluted spray to destroy coddling moth, etc. Repeat this in about four weeks, and again about the first of July.

On Plum, Cherry, Grape, etc., use the Solution one to 40 or 50, adding the arsenate of lead as above. Any fungous disease is more easily prevented than checked after it gets started.

LEAF CURL ON PEACH.

Is controlled by the spraying as for San Jose Scale, when trees are dormant.

LICE IN HEN HOUSES, ETC.

Spray the inside thoroughly with REX 1 to 12.

PRICES—1 qt., 30c; 2 qts., 50c; 1 gal., 75c; 5 gals., $2.75; half barrel, $7.00; 1 bbl., 50 gals., $12.00.

"SCALECIDE," The Tree Saver

This Preparation kills scale, larvae, insect eggs, and all kinds of insects. It contains about 85 per cent of mineral oil, which is easily mixed with water. When diluted with 20 parts of water, it is strong enough to be fatal to insect life, and yet harmless to buds, bark, and the tree. It can be diluted in cold or warm water.

DIRECTIONS: Dilute one gallon to 20 gallons of water for winter treatment, 1 to 25 for fall treatment, and 1 to 40 for summer treatment.

PRICES: Quart, 50c; half gallon, $1.00; gallon, $1.50; 5 gallos, $5.00.

ARSENATE OF LEAD

ARSENATE OF LEAD is the safest, most valuable and most effective mineral insecticide for leaf-eating insects yet discovered. It will never scorch, burn, nor injure the most delicate foliage. Its principal use is to kill the Codling Moth, and it is easily applied with Bordeaux, 3 pounds being sufficient for fifty gallons. It completely takes the place of Paris Green, London Purple, etc.

ARSENATE OF LEAD STICKS to the foliage to which it is applied throughout the season, no matter how frequently rains occur. No other insecticide discovered possesses its adhesive qualities.

PRICES: 1-lb. can, 25c; 5-lb. can, $1.00; 10-lb. can, $1.40.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—PASTE.

This is a preventive, and not a cure for Blight on Fruit Trees, Tomatoes, Potatoes, Melons, etc. It should be applied early in the season, in order to obtain the best results.

Directions—One part paste to 49 parts water is usually applied, except for delicate foliage and Peach Trees, use one part paste to 99 parts water.

PRICES: 1 pt., 30c; 1 qt., 50c; 1 gallon, $1.00; 5-gallon can, $3.00.

Improved Little Giant Duster.

Dusts Potato Vines as fast as you walk, two rows at a time.

PRICE $5.50

...DIRECTIONS...

Keep the **working parts** well **oiled. Before filling** the reservoir, see that the **gauge** connected with the thumbscrew is **closed,** and kept closed when not in use. To distribute clear Paris Green or Purple, open slide about the thickness of a sheet of note paper. The quantity discharged should hardly be perceptible. When mixed with flour, lime, etc., about 1-16 to ⅛ inch. If the powder drops into the barrel faster than discharged, the slide is **open too far.** The material **must not be damp,** but a **dry powder.** The gauge shows how far the slots are open, without looking inside.

Any material likely to contain **hard lumps** should first be sifted. Flour is free from lumps and sticks best to foliage.

For dusting two rows of Potatoes at once, attach "Y" or No. 2 nozzle, then to each branch a tube and a No 1 nozzle and the spreaders if desired. By turning the No. 1 nozzle, rows of any width may be covered.

When the gun is held in an upright position, as in orchard use, keep reservoir well filled and open gauge 1-16 to ⅛ inch.

The nozzle may be turned in any direction so as to blow the powder down, or up under the leaves, or sidewise, as desired.

DISTRIBUTES Paris Green, London Purple, Hellebore, Sulphur, Lime, Dry Bordeaux Mixture, Dry Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green Compound, Spanish Pink, Pyrethrum Powder Etc.

THIS MACHINE KEEPS THE POISON AT A SAFE DISTANCE FROM THE OPERATOR.

A SELF-OPERATING OR AUTOMATIC SPRAYER.

WHAT THE "AUTO-SPRAY" WILL DO.

Eight to ten strokes of plunger in air chamber will compress enough air to discharge the entire contents and make a continuous spray for nine minutes—This means that the "AUTO-SPRAY" can be charged in fifteen seconds, when it will work uninterruptedly long enough to spray a quarter-acre of potatoes.

AS A MONEY SAVER.

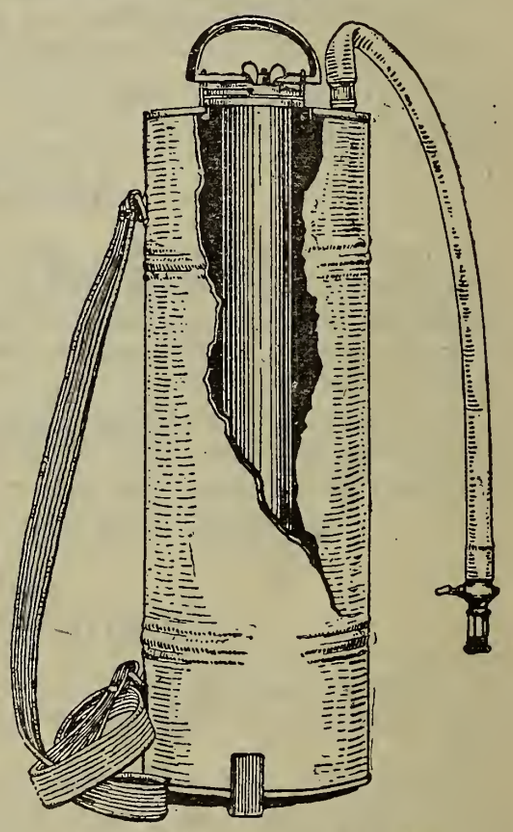
The "**Auto-Spray**" leads all modern spraying improvements. Less than a week's use will more than save the cost of a sprayer, figuring a man's time at $1.00 per day, to say nothing of the saving in material. When in use the "**Auto-Spray**" is perfectly air and water tight, so that there is no slopping or waste and entirely does away with the horror of expecting at any time to get a splash in the face with some poisonous mixture as is the case in using the old style sprayers.

...DIRECTIONS...

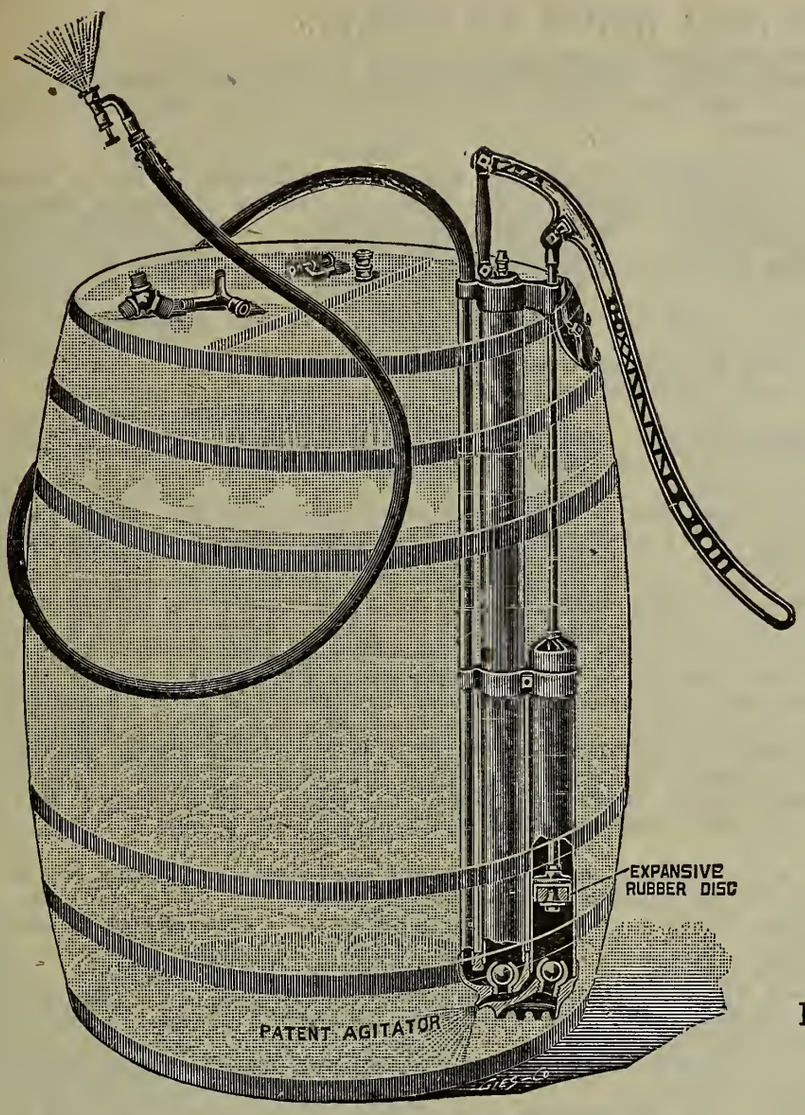
The above cut shows the air chamber and reservoir combined. Fill the reservoir not more than two-thirds full with the solution ready for spraying, insert the air pump at the end of the can, and all is ready for the operation. The sprayer being carried by the shoulder strap leaves both hands of the person operating nothing to do but direct the spray. The spray can be made to flow faster or slower by merely turning the cock of the spraying nozzle, and will throw either a cloud-like shower or a solid stream.

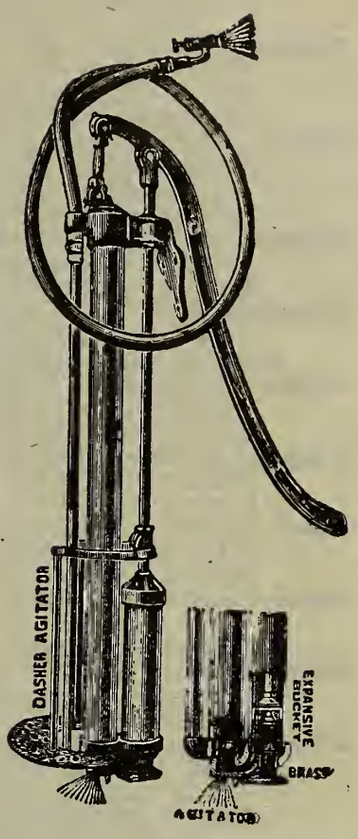
FRUIT CROPS DOUBLED

and in many cases increased five fold by spraying is shown by tests at Goverment Experimental Station, and by individual orchardmen.



AUTOMATIC SPRAYER.
Made with Solid Copper Reservoir.
PRICE $6.50





No. 25 with Double Agitator.

Lightning Compressed-air Barrel Spray Pump

The Lightning Barrel Spray Pump has great capacity and will throw a solid continuous stream or any size spray desired, by the use of our graduating vermorel nozzle. The air is compressed into the air chamber, thereby giving an unbroken stream; or with one stroke of the pump handle the pressure is retained so that the working of the pump handle is very slow, and yet giving a great force of water, which is accomplished by the compressed air chamber, making it the most rapid spray pump made. Our agitator thoroughly stirs the liquids, and prevents the same from settling. It performs a complete circulation of water before it enters the cylinder of the pump. It is provided with a brass strainer in the bottom of the suction barrel, which prevents dirt or straws from entering same. The suction barrel is made of heavy brass, and all valves are made of the best brass, and ground together, so that all parts fit absolutely air-tight, and will not corrode or rust out. Our pump is also provided with the best three-ply rubber hose, which is strong and durable. This pump is easily and quickly adjusted to any barrel, and provided with means of bolting to the staves of the barrel at the upper end, so that when once attached, it is very strong and durable, and all parts are submerged in the liquid and requiring no priming. This pump is nicely finished and will outwear any spray pump made, and is adapted for Whitewashing, Kalsomining and Water Paints.

Price of Pump and Hose, $10. Smaller Pump to Attach to Pail, $4.00.

HOW AND WHEN TO SPRAY.

Apple—Canker worm, codling moth, bud moth, scab.
First Application—Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution.
Second Application—After the blossoms have formed, but before they open. Bordeaux and Paris green.

Cabbage—Worms, aphis.
First Application—When worms first appear, kerosene emulsion of Paris green.
Second Application—If worms or aphides are present, repeat if plants are not heading, using emulsion for aphis.

Cherry—Rot, aphis, curculio and slug.
First Application—Before buds start, use copper sulphate solution. For aphis, kerosene emulsion.
Second Application—When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.

Currant—Worms, mildew.
First Application—As soon as worms are seen, Paris green.
Second Application—If they reappear repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.

Gooseberry—Mildew, worms.
First Application—As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris green.
Second Application—In 10 to 14 days, repeat with both.

Grape—Flea-beetle, fungous diseases.
First Application—Before buds burst, copper sulphate solution and Paris green.
Second Application—When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris green.

Nursery Stock—Fungous diseases.
First Application—When buds burst, Bordeaux.
Second Application—Repeat at intervals.

Peach, Apricot—Leafcurl, curculio, mildew and rot.
First Application—Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution.
Second Application—As soon as fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.

Pear—Leaf blight, scab, psylla and codling moth.
First Application—Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.
Second Application—A week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.

Plum—Black knot, rot and all fungous diseases, curculio.
First Application—As buds start, copper sulphate solution. Cut out knot, burn.
Second Application—When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.

Potato—Beetles, scab, blight.
First Application—For scab, soak seed in corrosive sublimate solution, 2 oz. in 16 gallons of water for 90 minutes.
Second Application—When beetles or their larvae appear, Paris green, 1 pound to 200 gals, of water.

Quince—Leaf and fruit spot, rot.
First Application—Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.
Second Application—When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.

Raspberry, Blackberry—Anthracnose, rust.
First Application—Cut out badly diseased canes. Spray with copper sulphate solution before growth starts.
Second Application—When new canes are 1 ft. high, spray with Bordeaux mix.

Rose—Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphis.
First Application—Mildew. Keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur, mixed with water to a paste.
Second Application—Black Spot. Spray once a week with weak copper sulphate.

Strawberry—Rust.
First Application—Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux and Paris green.
Second Application—When fruit has set, Bordeaux or weak cop. sul. solution.

Tomato—Rot and blight, worms.
First Application—When first fruits have set, Bordeaux.
Second Application—If disease appears, repeat or use weak cop. sul. solution.

FORMULAS FOR THE AUTO-SPRAY.

The Sprayer, when two-thirds full of Solution, should contain a tablespoon level full of Paris green for potato vines and only about half that amount for use on tree foliage. A solution of greater strength might burn the foliage.

FUNGICIDES.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate ..... 1 lb. Water ..... 25 gals.
For use only before the buds open. Ready for use soon as sulphate is dissolved.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate ..... 4 lbs. Quick lime ..... 4 lbs.
Water, one barrel..... 40-50 gals. Paris green, for leaf-eating insects 4 oz.
To prevent potato rot, 6 lbs. of copper sulphate is used instead of four.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper sulphate ..... 5 oz. Ammonia ..... 2 qrts.
Water, one barrel ..... 40-50 gals.
For use late in the season when Bordeaux mixture may stain the fruit. It is also best adapted for greenhouse spraying.

INSECTICIDES.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

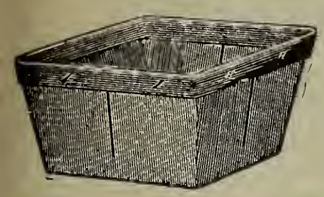
Kerosene, coal oil..... 2 gals. Rain water ..... 1 gal.
Soap .....½ lb.
To be diluted, before use, with 9 parts of water. For sucking insects.

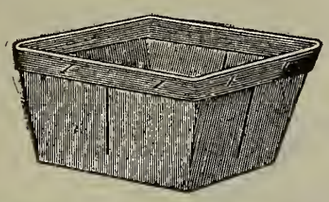
PARIS GREEN AND WATER. For insects which eat foliage.

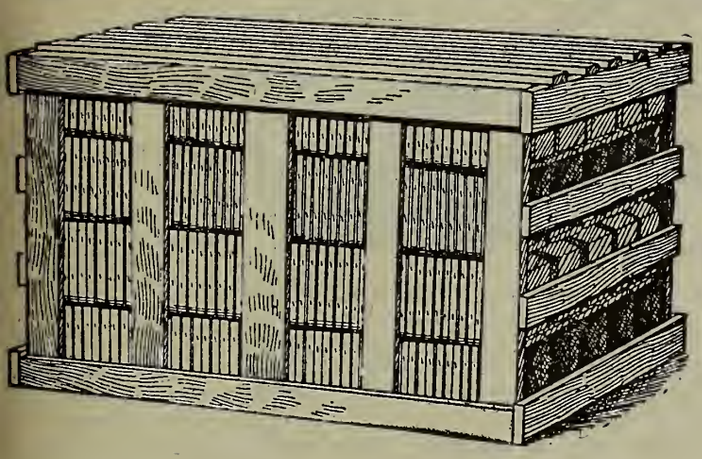
Paris Green ..... 1 lb. Lime (fresh) ..... 1 lb.
Water .....150 gals.

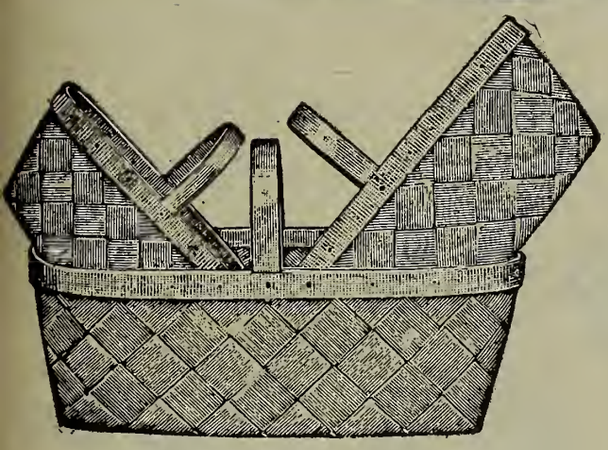
Baskets for Gardeners and Fruit Growers.

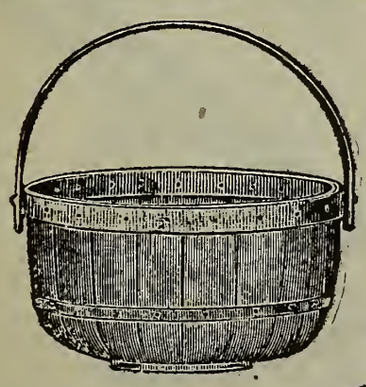
Standard Baskets.

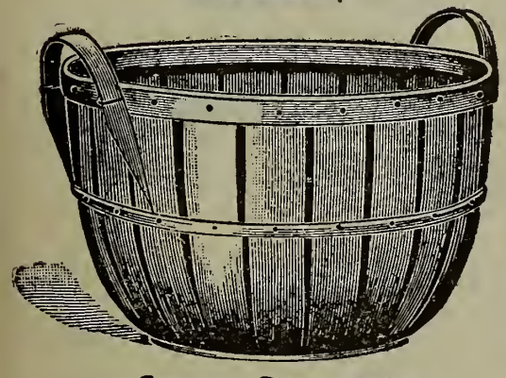




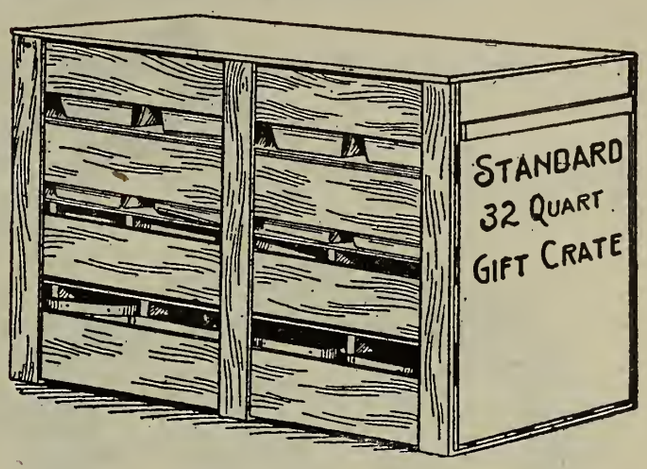








Common Stave Basket.



BERRY BASKETS.

Standard quart, per 100, per 1000.

STANDARD 32-QUART GIFT CRATE.

DIVISION RACKS.

Dozen and per 100.

BERRY PICKING STANDS.

A necessity in the berry fields.

GRAPE, PEACH AND PLUM BASKETS.

WHITE MAPLE.

⅛-bu., 4-qt. or 5-lb. grapes, per doz., per 1000.
⅙-bu., 5-qt. or 8-lb. grapes, per doz., per 1000.
⅕-bu., 6-qt. or 10-lb. grapes, per doz., per 1000.

The above goods at market price.

DIAMOND BASKETS.

DROP HANDLE—ELM.

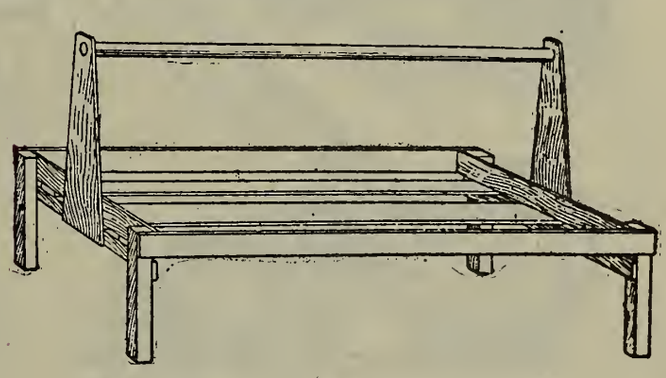
¼-bu., per doz.....market price
½-bu., per doz.....market price

STRAWBERRY STANDS OR DRAWERS.

CLIMAX FRUIT BASKETS.

4-qt., 5-qt., 6-qt., per doz..... market price

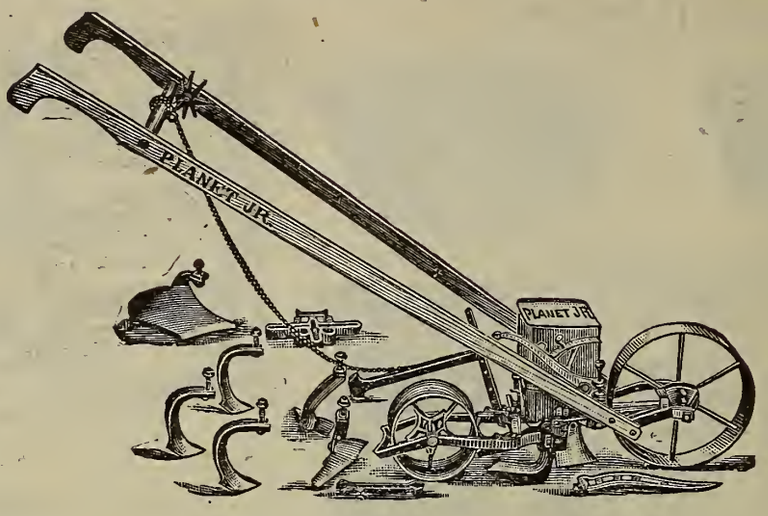
½-bu. stave baskets.....market price
1-bu. stave baskets .....market price



***Picking Stand*—A necessity in the berry field.**

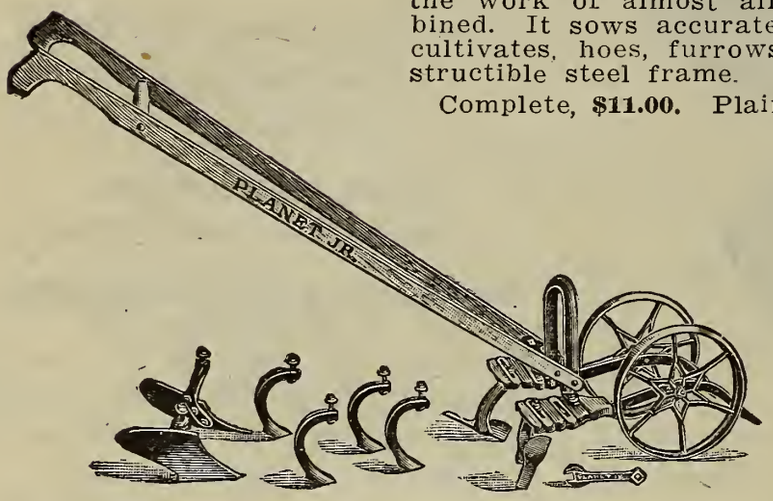
We are the largest dealers in Detroit in this line. **Call or write for prices on the above goods.**

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS



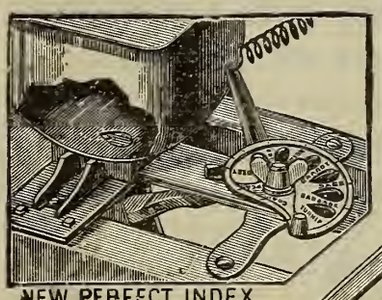
No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow does the work of almost all garden tools combined. It sows accurately all garden seeds, cultivates, hoes, furrows, and plows. Indestructible steel frame.

Complete, **$11.00.** Plain, **$9.00.**

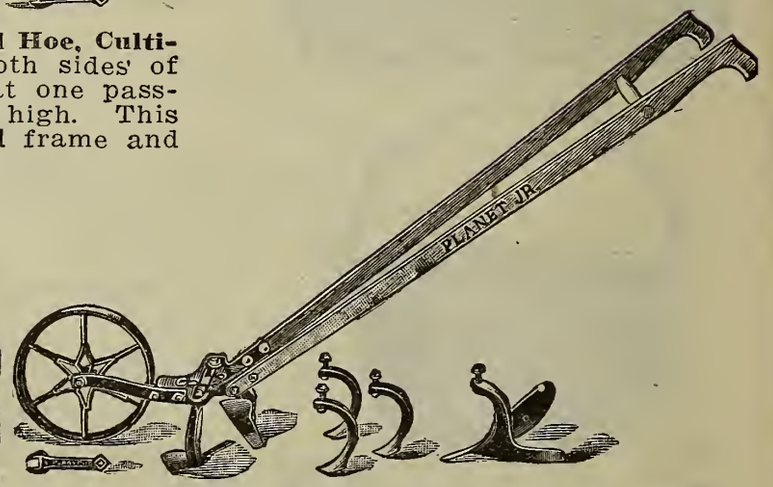


No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake works both sides of plants thoroughly and rapidly at one passage, until crops are 20 inches high. This fine tool has indestructible steel frame and steel leaf-lifters.

Price, **$7.00.**

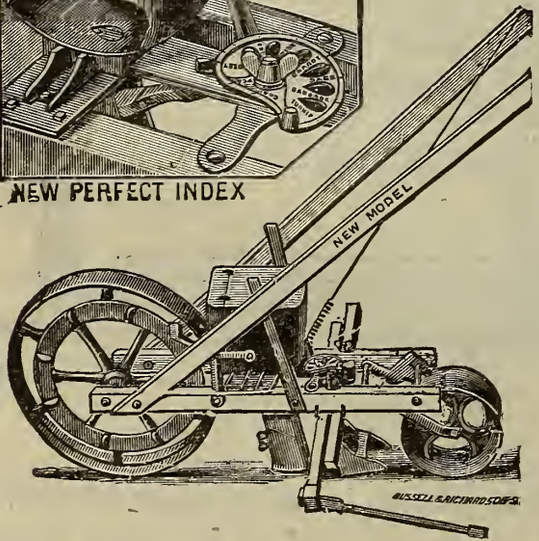


NEW PERFECT INDEX



No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow is light, handy, and adapted to almost every garden use. Has leaf guard for close work, and lasting steel frame.

Price, **$5.00.**



NEW MODEL SEED DRILL $7.50

Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe	**$4.75**
Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, with 1 pr. Hoes only	**3.50**
Planet Jr. No. 2 Seed Drill	**7.50**
The Planet Jr. Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow	**9.50**

FERTILIZERS AND INSECTICIDES

For the Farmer, Gardener and Florist.

Crocker's General Crop Phosphate.

Price: 1 lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 30c; 50 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $1.50; ton, $25.

Lawn and Garden Fertilizer.

A 10-pound package is sufficient to go over an area of 15 x 20 or 300 square feet.
Price: 1 lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 40c; 100 lbs., $3.00.

Fertilizer for House Plants.

It is fine and dry, clean and easy to apply, either sprinkled over the surface of the soil as a top dressing, or dissolved in water. One teaspoonful is sufficient for one quart of soil, applied every three weeks. **Price, 10c per package.**

Nitrate of Soda.

Being extremely soluble it should not be applied until the plants are above ground, when 100 to 500 pounds per acre, mixed with wood ashes or land plaster, for convenience in applying, are generally used. Price: 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., $1.25; 100 lbs., $4.00.

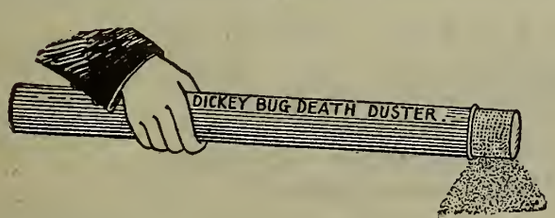
Banner Dissolved Bone Flour.

Price, 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., $1.25; 100 lbs., $4.00.

Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

Bug Death.

Just the thing to kill them. Price: 1 lb., 15c; 3 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 50c; 12½ lbs., $1.00.



Dickey Death Duster.....25c

Paris Green.

A poisonous, insoluble powder, indispensable on the farm or garden—for preventing the ravages of potato bugs, codling moth, worms, caterpillars, slugs and bugs.

Whale Oil Soap.

For insects on plants, and mealy bug on palms and rubber trees, dissolve ¼ lb. to a gallon of water. Price: 1 lb., 25c; ½ lb., 15c.

Slug Shot.

A non poisonous powder and a very popular insecticide; it requires no further mixing or preparation, easily applied and not injurious or dangerous to animals, the person applying it, or fruits and vegetables treated. Very effectual in destroying potato bugs and beetles, green and black fly, slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Price: 1 lb., 15c; 5 lb. package, 40c.

Tobacco Dust.

If dusted on while the foliage is moist it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all the earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Price: 1 lb., **10c;** 3 lbs., 25c.

Prices of Flower Pots, Azalia Pots, Hyacinth Pans.

PRICES

2 inch	2c each, 20c per dozen
3 inch	3c each, 30c per dozen
4 inch	4c each, 40c per dozen
5 inch	5c each, 50c per dozen
6 inch	6c each, 60c per dozen
7 inch	10c each, $1.00 per dozen
8 inch	15c each, $1.20 per dozen
9 inch	25c each, $2.50 per dozen
10 inch	35c each, $3.50 per dozen
12 inch	50c each, $5.00 per dozen

Common Saucers.

PRICES

4 inch	2c each, 20c per dozen
5 inch	3c each, 30c per dozen
6 inch	4c each, 40c per dozen
7 inch	5c each, 50c per dozen
8 inch	8c each, 75c per dozen
9 inch	10c each, $1.00 per dozen
10 inch	15c each, $1.50 per dozen
12 inch	20c each, $2.00 per dozen

Cypress Flower Tubs.

PRICES EACH

No. 1—12 inch	$1.25
No. 2—14 inch	1.50
No. 3—16 inch	1.75
No. 4—18 inch	2.25
No. 5—20 inch	3.00
No. 6—22 inch	4.00
No. 7—24 inch	5.50

Victory Oats

GRAND, NEW VARIETY

The Heaviest, Thinnest Hull, Stiffest Straw.

This Seed Grain is grown under the official supervision of the

SWEDISH PLANT BREEDING ASSOCIATION,

a government subsidized institution.

There exist at Svaloef two separate breeding institutions. There is the scientific institution known as the *Swedish Seed Associaton,* and there is the commercial concern known as the *General Swedish Seed Company, Ltd.* The duty of the former is to produce improved sorts of the different crops, while the latter aims to multiply these on a large scale and bring them into general cultivation as quickly as possible.

VICTORY. One of the most remarkable varieties. Grain white, short and broad, beardless or only slightly bearded. Straw of medium height, firm and elastic, somewhat stiffer than Golden Rain. Ripens early. In yield surpasses any other variety. Wants heavy soil.

The **VICTORY OATS** we offer were grown on our farm at Greenfield, Mich. from stock seed direct from Sweden, and we have found this variety to be thoroughly suited to our local conditions and climate.

IT PAYS TO CHANGE THE SEED FOR YOUR OATS

PER PECK, 35c; PER BU. $1.20; 4 BU. LOTS AT $1.00 PER BU.
ADD 20 CENTS FOR A COTTON BAG.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

FOR

Gardeners and Farmers

If sent by mail, postage must be added—8 cents per pound, 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. Price per packet, 10 cents for Peas, Beans and Corn. Price per packet, 5 cents for Vegetable Seeds.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

LOHRMAN SEED CO., Detroit, Michigan.

Asparagus

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Palmetto, largest and best..	**10**	**15**	**20**	**50**
Two-year-old Roots, per 100, **$1**; per 1000, **$6**				

Brussels Sprouts

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Best English	**15**	**25**	**35**	**1 25**

Beans

Dwarf Butter or Wax Podded Varieties

	pt.	qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.	pk.	bu.
Golden Wax	**30**	**50**	**90**	**1 50**	**2 50**	**9 50**
Wardell's Kidney Wax	**30**	**50**	**90**	**1 50**	**2 50**	**9 50**
Davis Wax	**30**	**50**	**90**	**1 50**	**2 50**	**9 50**
Prolific German Wax	30	50	90	1 65	3 00	10 50

Green Podded Varieties

	pt.	qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.	pk.	bu.
Refugee or Thousand to One	**25**	**40**	**75**	**1 20**	**2 00**	**7 00**
Giant Stringless Green Pod	**25**	40	70	**1 25**	**2 25**	**8 50**
Extra Early Red Valentine	**20**	**35**	**65**	**1 20**	**2 00**	**7 00**
Royal Dwarf Kidney	20	30	50	90	**1 65**	**5 50**
Large White Marrow	**15**	**25**	**45**	85	**1 35**	**5 00**
Early Marrow Pea	**15**	**25**	**45**	85	**1 35**	**5 00**
Burpee's Bush Lima	**30**	**50**	90	**1 65**	**3 00**	**10 50**

Pole or Running

	pt.	qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.	pk.	bu.
Siebert's Early Lima	**20**	**35**	**65**	**1 20**	**2 00**	**7 50**
Dutch Case Knife	**20**	**35**	**65**	**1 20**	**2 00**	**7 00**
Scarlet Runner	**25**	**45**	**70**	**1 25**	**2 25**	**9 00**
Early Golden Cluster Wax	30	50	90	**1 65**	3 00	**10 50**
Red Speckled Cut Short or Corn Hill	**20**	**35**	**65**	**1 10**	**1 90**	**6 50**

Beet

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Lohrman's Egyptian Extra Eastern Grown	**10**	**20**	**30**	90
Crosby's Egyptian	**10**	**20**	**30**	90
Detroit Dark Red	**10**	**20**	30	**1 00**
Half Long Blood	**10**	**15**	**25**	**80**
Swiss Chard	**10**	**15**	**25**	90

Mange Wurzel

	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lb.
Improved Mammoth Long Red	**10**	**10**	**30**	**1 25**
Golden Tankard	**10**	**15**	**35**	**1 50**

Sugar Beet

	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lb.
French White Sugar, Red Top	**10**	**10**	**30**	**1 25**
Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Half Sugar Mangel	**10**	**10**	**30**	**1 25**

Cabbage

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield	**25**	**45**	**75**	2 50
Charleston, or Large Wakefield	**25**	**45**	**75**	2 50
Copenhagen Market	**40**	**70**	**1 25**	**4 25**
Lohrman's Earliest Round Head	**35**	**60**	**1 00**	**3 75**
Henderson's Early Summer	**25**	**45**	**75**	**2 50**
Fottler's Early Drumh'd	**20**	35	60	**2 00**
Gregory's Deep Head	**25**	**45**	**75**	**2 75**
Premium Late Flat Dutch	**20**	**35**	**65**	**2 25**
Premium Late Drumh'd	**20**	35	65	**2 25**
Burpee's All Head Early	**30**	**50**	**90**	**3 25**
All Seasons	**25**	**45**	**75**	**2 75**
Succession	**25**	**45**	**75**	**2 75**
Mammoth Red Rock	**25**	**45**	**85**	**3 00**
Savoy Improved American	**20**	**35**	**60**	**2 20**
Short Stemmed Hollander, or Danish Ball Head the hardest heading variety	**30**	**50**	**80**	**3 00**

Carrot

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Early Scarlet Horn	10	20	30	1 10
Guerande, or Oxheart	10	15	25	85
Chantenay, Stump Rooted	10	20	30	1 10
Danver's Half Long	10	15	25	75
Long Orange Improved	10	15	20	65
Improved Short White	10	15	20	55

Cauliflower

	¼ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.
Extra Early Snowball	65	2 00	3 75	7 00
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt	60	1 75	3 25	6 00
Large Late Algiers	20	50	90	1 60

Celery

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Golden Yellow or Golden Self-Blanching	1 25	2 35	4 50	18 00
French's Success	30	50	90	3 25
White Plume	25	45	75	2 50
Lohrman's Late Keeper	35	60	1 00	3 75
Celery Seed for Flavoring	5	10	15	40
Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague	20	35	65	2 25

Chervil

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Curled	10	20	30	1 00

Chicory

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Large Rooted, or Coffee	10	20	30	1 10

Chives

	¼ oz.	1 oz
Allium	15	40

Corn

	pt.	qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.	pk.	bu.
Mammoth White Cory	15	25	40	70	1 20	4 25
Red Cob Cory	15	25	40	75	1 25	4 25
Early Minnesota	15	25	40	65	1 10	4 25
Shaker's Early	15	25	40	75	1 25	4 75
Stowell's Evergreen	15	25	40	65	1 10	4 25
Perry's Hybrid	15	25	40	65	1 10	4 25
Black Mexican	15	25	45	75	1 20	4 50
Country Gentleman	15	25	40	70	1 20	4 75
Golden Bantam	20	30	55	1 00	1 70	5 75
Field Varieties						
Early Red Blazed	15	25		35	60	2 25
Early Golden Dent	15	25		35	60	2 25
Rice Pop Corn	15	25		45	70	2 50

Corn Salad

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Large Seeded, Large Leaved	10	15	20	65

Cress

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Curled, or Peppergrass	10	15	15	45
True Water	30	50	90	3 00

Cucumber

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Early White Spine	10	15	25	75
Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine	10	15	25	90
Improved Long Green	10	15	25	90
Chicago Pickling	10	15	25	75
Boston Pickling	10	15	25	75
Davis Perfection	10	15	25	80

Egg Plant

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Improved Large New York Purple, Spineless	35	60	1 00	3 50

Endive

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Large Green Curled	15	25	40	1 35
Ever White Curled	20	30	50	1 75
Broad Leaved Batavian	10	20	35	1 25

Kale, or Borecole

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Dwarf Curled Scotch	10	15	25	90

Kohl Rabi

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Early White Vienna	20	30	45	1 65

Leek

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Monstrous Carentan	20	30	45	1 60

Lettuce

Curled

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Detroit Market Gardener's or Engel's Forcing	20	30	50	1 75
Grand Rapids	15	25	40	1 50
Black Seeded Simpson	10	20	35	1 25
Simpson's Early Curled	10	20	30	1 00

Head or Cabbage

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Mam. Black Seeded Butter	10	20	35	1 25
Hanson	10	20	35	1 25
Frankfort Head	10	20	30	1 00
Early Prizehead	10	20	30	1 00
Deacon	10	20	30	1 00
May King	15	25	40	1 50
White Self Folding Cos	10	20	35	1 25
Big Boston	20	30	50	1 75

Musk Melon

Orange Fleshed Varieties

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Osage	10	20	30	1 00
Princess	15	25	45	1 60
Emerald Gem	10	20	35	1 25
Paul Rose	10	15	25	85

Green Fleshed Varieties

Netted Gem or Rocky Ford	10	15	25	85
Extra Early Hackensack	10	20	30	1 00
Jenny Lind	10	20	30	1 00
Extra Early Citron	10	20	30	1 00

Water Melon

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Sweet Heart	10	15	20	60
Peerless	10	15	20	60
Harris' Earliest	10	15	25	68
Citron, for Preserving	10	15	20	50

Mushroom Spawn

Pure Culture in bricks,
One Brick.....30c, 5 lbs. $1.00

Mustard

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
White English	5	10	10	30

Oats

	Pk.	Bu.	4 Bu.
Victory	35	1 20	@1 00

Okra, or Gumbo

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
White Velvet	10	15	15	50

Onion

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb
Michigan Yellow Globe Extra Michigan Grown	15	25	40	1 50
Yellow Globe Danvers Extra Michigan Grown	15	25	40	1 50
Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg	10	20	30	1 10
Prizetaker	15	25	40	1 35
Large Red Wethersfield	10	20	30	1 10
White Portugal	15	25	45	1 50
White Globe	20	35	60	2 10
Queen, for Pickling	15	25	45	1 50

Parsley

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb
Champion Moss Curled	10	15	25	80
Plain or Single	10	15	25	80
Hamburg or Rooted	10	15	25	85

Parsnip

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Hollow Crown	10	15	20	60

Peas

	pt.	qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.	pk.	bu.
First and Best	20	30	50	90	1 40	5 50
McLeans' Little Gem	20	30	50	90	1 60	5 50
Gradus or Prosperity	20	35	65	1 20	2 00	7 50
McLean's Advancer	20	30	50	90	1 65	5 50
Lohrman's Midsummer	20	35	60	1 00	1 65	5 50
Telephone	20	35	60	1 00	1 65	5 50
Duke of Albany	20	35	60	1 00	1 65	5 50
Alderman	20	35	60	1 00	1 65	5 50
Improved Stratagem	20	35	65	1 10	1 90	6 50
American Wonder	20	35	65	1 20	2 00	7 00
Nott's Excelsior	20	35	65	1 20	2 00	7 00
Champion of England	20	30	55	1 00	1 75	6 00
Large White Marrowfat	15	25	40	70	1 20	4 50
Large Black Eye Marrowfat	15	25	40	70	1 20	4 50
Melting Sugar edible pods	25	45	80	1 50	2 75	9 50

Pepper

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Large Bell or Bull Nose	30	50	90	3 25
Ruby King	30	50	90	3 25
Chinese Giant	40	70	1 25	4 00
Giant Crimson	40	70	1 25	4 25
Red Cherry	25	45	75	2 50
Red Chili	25	45	75	2 50
Long Red Cayenne	25	45	80	2 75

Potatoes

	pk. bu.
Early Ohio	Market Price
Carmen	Market Price
Early Irish Cobbler	Market Price

Pumpkin

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Large Yellow	10	15	20	60
Pie	10	15	20	60

Radish

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped	10	15	20	60
Early Scarlet Turnip, White tipped, Forcing	10	15	20	60
Early Round Deep Scarlet	10	15	20	60
Non Plus Ultra, Forcing	10	15	20	60
French Breakfast	10	15	20	60
Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved	10	10	15	50
White Strasburg	10	15	20	60
Wood's Early Frame	10	10	15	50
Long White Vienna	10	15	20	60
Improved Chartier	10	15	20	60
Long Brightest Scarlet White Tipped	10	15	20	60

Winter Varieties

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Scarlet China Winter	10	15	20	60
Long Black Spanish	10	15	20	60
Round Black Spanish	10	15	20	60
Half Long Black	10	15	20	65

Rape

	lb.	10 lb.
Dwarf Essex, for Sowing	15	1 20

Rhubarb

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Linnaeus	10	20	30	1 10
Victoria	10	20	30	1 10
Rhubarb Roots	10c each, $1.00 per doz.			

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	15	25	40	1 50

Spinach

	lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.	25 lb
Victoria, Dark Green Leaf	25	90	1 75	3 75
Long Standing, Thick Leaved	25	90	1 75	3 75

Squash

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Mammoth White Bush				
Scallop	10	15	25	75
Mam. Summer Crookneck	10	15	25	80
Boston Marrow	10	15	25	80
Delicious	10	15	25	85
Hubbard	10	20	30	1 00
Lohrman's Hubbard	15	25	40	1 25
Vegetable Marrow	10	15	25	85
Mammoth Chili	10	20	30	1 00

Sugar Cane

	lb.
Early Orange	15

Sunflower

	lb.
Large Russian	10

Tobacco

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Connecticut Seed Leaf	20	30	50	1 75
Havana	35	60	1 00	3 50
White Burley	30	50	90	3 25

Tomato

Purple Fruited Varieties

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Lohrman's Acme	30	50	90	3 25
Acme	25	45	75	2 50
Dwarf Champion	25	45	80	2 75
Livingston's Beauty	20	35	65	2 25
Ponderosa	50	85	1 40	5 00
Trucker's Favorite	30	50	90	3 25
June Pink	25	45	80	2 75
Early Detroit	30	50	90	3 25

Red Fruited Varieties

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Earliana	25	50	85	3 00
Livingston's New Stone	20	35	60	2 00
Golden Queen	25	45	80	2 75
Yellow Plum	25	45	75	2 60

Turnip

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Purple Top White Globe	10	15	20	50
Extra Early White Milan	10	20	30	1 00
White Egg	10	15	20	65
Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf	10	15	20	50
Purple Top Strap Leaf	10	15	20	60
Large Amber Globe	10	15	20	55
Orange Jelly	10	15	20	60
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen	10	15	20	50

Ruta Baga, or Swedes

	oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
American Purple Top Yellow, or Long Island	10	15	20	50
Sweet Russian or White,	10	15	15	45

Sweet Herbs

	oz.	2 oz.	½ lb.	lb.
Dill	10	15	20	60
Sweet Marjoram	15	25	40	1 35
Sage	10	20	30	1 10
Summer Savory	20	30	50	1 75
Thyme	40	70	1 20	4 00
Borage	10	15	25	75
Chervil	10	20	30	1 00
Chives	40			
Lavender	20	30	50	1 75
Wormwood	20	35	65	2 25

Bird Seed

	lb.	3 lb.
Canary	10	25
Hemp	10	25
Rape	10	25
Mixed Bird Seed	10	25
Mixed Parrot Seed	10	25
Sunflower	10	25
Maw	25	..
Millet	5	..
Lettuce	40	..
Unhulled Rice	15	..
Bird Gravel	10	..

Clover

Per Bushel, Market Price

	lb.
Mammoth, or Large Red	30c
Medium Red or June,	30c
Alsike, or Swedish	30c
White Dutch	50c
Lucerne or Alfalfa	30c

Grass Seed

Per Bushel, Market Price..

	lb.
Timothy	20c
Orchard Grass	30c
Red Top, Fancy, Cleaned	50c
Blue Grass, Fancy, cleaned	30c
Perennial Rye Grass	25c
Lohrman's Evergreen Lawn Seed,	25c lb., 5 lb. $1.00, $4.00 bu

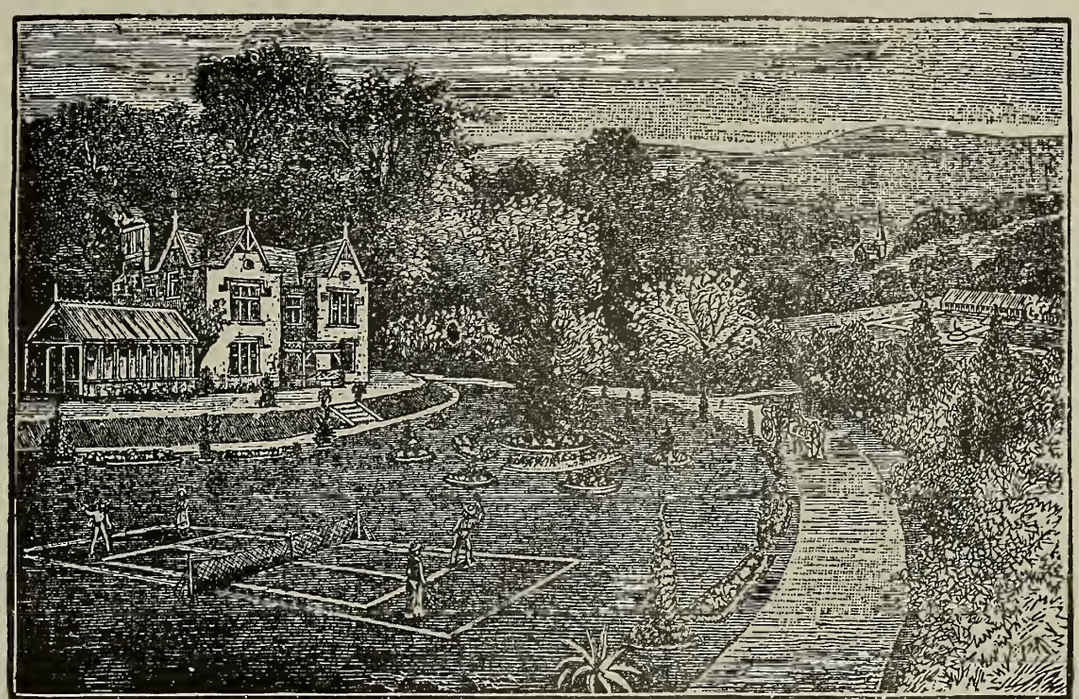
Miscellaneous

Per Bushel, Market Price	lb.
Hungarian Grass	5c
Millet, Common	5c
Buckwheat, Silver Hull	5c
Flax Seed	10c

THE LOHRMAN SEED CO.'S

Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed.

LAWN



GRASS

A BEAUTIFUL LAWN.

The essentials for a fine lawn are proper drainage, a careful preparation of the soil, thorough rolling, and a selection of the seeds of such grasses as will present a luxuriant verdure from early spring until late in autumn. Our Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed is a compound of grasses which ripen successively, thereby always presenting a green, velvety and cheerful appearance. In order to produce permanent results, first quality goods only must be used. In no branch is it more true than in that of seeds. In our Evergreen Lawn Mixture, one grade—and that the highest—is rigidly adhered to. With the ground carefully prepared, graded and rolled, seed sown at the rate of 80 pounds per acre, and with the lawn then frequently mown and rolled, it is within the reach of everyone to have as fine a lawn as one desires. Old lawns are greatly benefited if given a thorough raking as early in the spring as the weather will permit, and then some fresh seed sprinkled on, which will renew the thin places and spots that have been killed out by weeds or other causes.

The quantity required for making new lawns is about 80 pounds per acre, or for renovating old lawns 30 to 35 pounds. For a space 15x20 or 300 square feet, one pound is required for new, or one-half pound for renovation. In order to produce the best results, grass seeds for lawns should be sown at least twice as thickly as if sown for hay. Sow in March to June, or in September to October.

THE LOHRMAN SEED CO'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

Packet 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. $1.25; per bu., 20 lbs., $5.00.

SHADY LAWN GRASS MIXTURE.

With this mixture there need be no difficulty in getting grass to grow in the shade, under the trees, etc., as it is a combination of grasses whose natural home is the densest woods of Germany, where it is gathered by hand and from where we import it direct. Lb., 50c.

LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZER.

A 10-lb. package is sufficient to go over an area of 15x20 or 300 square feet. To be applied by sowing broadcast during the growing season. Price, 1 lb. 5c., 10 lbs. 40c., 100 lbs. $3.00

FERTILIZER FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

It is fine and dry, clean and easy to apply, either sprinkled over the surface of the soil as a top-dressing, or dissolved in water. One teaspoonful is sufficient for one quart of soil, applied every three weeks. Price, 10 cents per packet.

LOHRMAN SEED CO

DETROIT, MICH.

STECHER CO. ROCHESTER N.Y.